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PRICE TWO CENTS

## U. S. TREASURY FACING \$25,000,000 DEFICIT IN 1914 SAYS MR. TAFT

President in Probably Last  
Message to Congress De-  
scribes His Plans for Es-  
tablishing Budget System

### ECONOMY IS URGED

Chief Executive Advocates  
Centralized Supervision of  
Finances and Payment of  
Public Debt in 20 Years

WASHINGTON—In what probably is  
his last message to Congress, President  
Taft details today his plans for a "bud-  
get" system of grouping governmental  
estimates and arranging for expenditures.  
He declares the treasury faces a \$25-  
000,000 deficit next year. Among the  
recommendations in his message are:

Retirement of greenbacks, repeal of  
the sinking fund law, centralized super-  
vision of receipts and expenditures, re-  
organization of the civil service and  
abolition of unimportant positions, con-  
solidation of all government mints and  
assay offices into one big central plant,  
elimination of waste in government  
printing and doing away with assistant  
postmasters by requiring postmasters to  
do their work.

Payment of the public debt in 20 years  
by a new issue of bonds is tentatively  
proposed. The President attacks the  
present system of appropriating money  
for the government as utterly unbusi-  
nesslike.

In his message President Taft says:  
"The fact that ours is the only great  
nation whose government is doing busi-  
ness without a budget has not been a  
dominant reason for departure from 123  
years of precedent. Such procedure is  
based on common experience and com-  
mon sense. It is supported by the best  
judgment and experience that has ob-  
tained in the management of corporate  
bodies, both public and private. While  
officers of private corporations are not or-  
dinarily limited by law in such manner  
as to make it necessary for them to act

(Continued on page four, column one)

## RAILROAD ARBITERS AGAIN FAIL TO AGREE

NEW YORK—Failing to make a se-  
lection of the third arbitrator under the  
Erdman act to adjudicate the differ-  
ences between the firemen and the man-  
agers of the 54 eastern railroads, Albert  
Phillips, third vice-president of the  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and  
Engineers, and W. W. Atterbury, vice-  
president and general manager of the  
Pennsylvania railroad, adjourned on  
Tuesday night.

It is considered doubtful if they will  
be able to agree upon a man. In this  
event the act provides that the presiding  
judge of the United States commerce  
court and the United States commis-  
sioner of labor shall make the appoint-  
ment.

## SUFFRAGE WALKERS RECRUIT SIX MORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Woman suffrage  
walkers, under lead of Miss Rosalie G.  
Jones and Mrs. Ida Craft, started from  
this city at 9 o'clock today. They  
reached Elkridge, Md., for luncheon, and  
expected to be in Laurel, the resting  
place for the night, by sunset.

Six Baltimore women joined the  
marchers today and several others began  
the trip toward Washington to stay in  
line as long as they could. The band  
will make the capital day after tomor-  
row, it is expected.

## PUJO REPORT IS NEARLY COMPLETE

WASHINGTON—The report of the  
Pujo committee which investigated the  
alleged money trust, probably will be  
completed this evening and made public  
on Friday. It will be a voluminous docu-  
ment.

## NEW CABINET OFFICE IS MADE

WASHINGTON—The Senate today  
passed the bill providing for a depart-  
ment of labor which creates another cabi-  
net office. The measure passed the  
House last summer.

LOCAL FUSION INDORSERD  
NEW YORK—Theodore Roosevelt gave  
indorsement in a letter made public Tues-  
day to the idea of a fusion ticket against  
Tammany in the New York municipal  
elections next fall. He declared for a  
non-partisan ticket, with opposition to  
making a deal with any party organiza-  
tion to divide the spoils of office.

## PUPILS BEAUTIFY ROOMS OF SCHOOL



Children of Martin school on  
Huntington avenue with flow-  
ers they have raised to decorate building

## HARBOR COMMISSION PROPOSES TO EXPEND \$1,160,000 ON PLANS

Report of Lynn Board Points  
the Way to Improve the  
Waterfront and Dispose of  
the City's Sewage

### CHARTS SUBMITTED

LYNN, Mass.—Plans for the improve-  
ment of the harbor and the disposal of  
sewage that will call for \$1,160,000, are  
recommended in the report of the Lynn  
harbor commissioners made to the munic-  
ipal council today. The commissioners  
were appointed by Governor Foss about  
two years ago, and consist of William  
E. Dorman, Lewis H. Bartlett and  
Thomas W. Gardner.

The commission recommends that the  
tax rate of Lynn be increased \$1 per  
\$1000 in order to raise this money if the  
city is obliged to stand the full expense.  
The commission says, however, that the  
state should stand for at least half the  
expense which would mean an increase  
of 50 cents per \$1000. At this rate the  
commission claims the entire expense  
could be cleared in 30 years.

The commission reports that the sewage  
disposal in Lynn harbor is the source of  
contamination of the mud flats. The mem-  
bers examined these flats in 1912 at high  
and low water. Experiments were made  
in July, 1912, and 12 chart records sub-  
mitted to the council. The present outfall  
sewer has its outlet near the Lynn Gas &  
Electric Company's wharf. The commis-  
sion recommends two propositions for dis-  
posal of sewage.

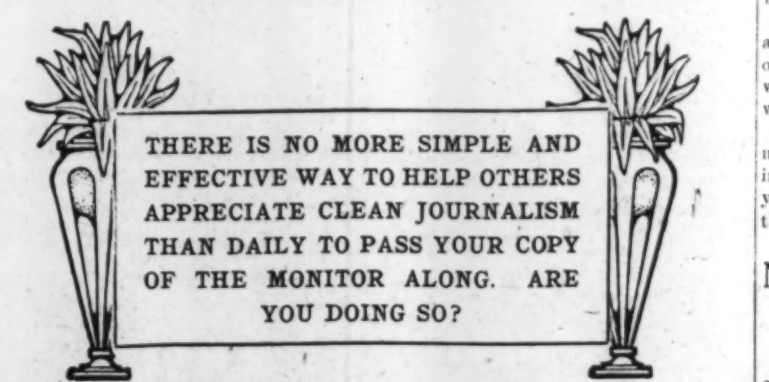
It is recommended that the harbor flats  
be reclaimed and partly drained. The  
commission proposes to use dredged mat-  
ter in filling in reclaimed flats. By fol-  
lowing this method, it is said, at least  
600 acres of harbor flats can be reclaimed  
in a few years.

The commission already has recom-  
mended the taxation of at least 800 acres  
of nearby marsh land, bordering on the  
portion of the harbor to be reclaimed.  
This would mean a great increase in the  
valuation of the city. On this land about  
70 buildings have been erected in the past  
two years.

## CLARK UNIVERSITY MAN TO GO ON TOUR

Clark University of Worcester is to  
be represented by Prof. George H.  
Blakeslee of the department of history  
in the party of New England business  
men, organized by the Boston Chamber of  
Commerce to tour South America.

This announcement was made today  
by H. L. Dillingham, secretary of the  
special committee, which met again at  
the American house today. Professor  
Blakeslee is going to gather data and  
to gain an intimate knowledge of the  
South American countries. Upon his  
return he will prepare a course of lec-  
tures to be given at Clark University.



POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....3c

## GRAND TRUNK HEAD ASKS RHODE ISLAND ASSEMBLY FOR ACT

Mr. Chamberlin Says to Leg-  
islature if State Guarantee  
Southern New England  
Bonds, Road Will Be Built

### HE BEGS FOR MONEY

Railroad Chief Assures Rep-  
resentatives That Canadian  
Company Will Keep Faith  
With Them

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—E. J. Chamber-  
lin, president of the Grand Trunk rail-  
way in his address to the members of  
the General Assembly this afternoon,  
said if the state of Rhode Island were to  
guarantee \$6,000,000 worth of bonds  
issued by the Central Vermont railway  
for construction of the Southern New  
England railway in Rhode Island it was  
almost an assured fact that the state  
would never be called upon to redeem  
that guarantee by the payment of any  
money.

"I believe that the state," said Mr.  
Chamberlin, "in granting this guarantee  
will take no risk whatever. It has been  
estimated by my predecessor on the  
Central Vermont railway that the South-  
ern New England will be much more than  
self-sustaining. The Central Vermont  
railway has never failed since its reor-  
ganization in 1899 to earn and pay the  
interest on its bonds. In addition to this  
it has a traffic guarantee of the interest  
on the bonds from the Grand Trunk rail-  
way, which amounts at the present time  
to about \$800,000 yearly, but it has  
never found it necessary to call on the  
Grand Trunk for any contribution on ac-  
count of this guarantee.

"I would say in this connection that  
it is impossible for the Grand Trunk  
railway to guarantee the bonds or se-  
curities of the Southern New England  
without legislation and such legislation  
cannot be obtained. Furthermore, any  
money derived from the sale of Grand  
Trunk securities must be expended in  
Canada. I have tried since my connection  
with the Grand Trunk railway and the  
Central Vermont to carry out what I  
believe was the policy of Mr. Hayes  
relative to the promotion of the South-  
ern New England railway, but for rea-  
sons above given I have not so far been  
successful in negotiating Southern New  
England bonds. I have felt from time  
to time that I was making progress, only  
to be disappointed in the end.

"I am sure that you are as desirous of  
seeing the Providence line, from Palmer  
to Narragansett bay, completed as we  
are. When I say 'we' I refer to the Grand  
Trunk management as well as the Cen-  
tral Vermont. You may be well assured  
that I have left no stone unturned in  
my search for capital before asking you  
as I now do to place the guarantee of  
the state of Rhode Island after that of  
the Central Vermont railway on the bond  
on the Southern New England. If this  
guarantee can be secured, I am assured,  
and I assure you, that there will be no  
difficulty in securing the necessary funds  
to complete the Southern New England  
railway."

## H. O. GLIDDEN GETS AWARD FOR THE BEST TECH SHOW POSTER

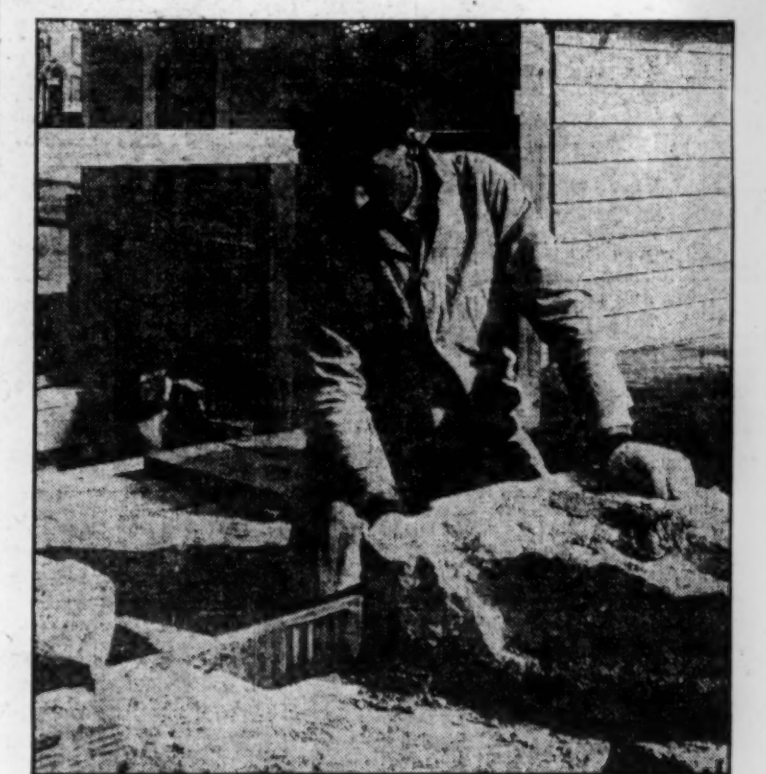
Henry Orange Glidden, Tech '13, the  
son of Charles H. Glidden of Boston, has  
been awarded first prize in the competi-  
tion for the poster for this year's Tech  
show, from among 10 posters submitted.  
The central figure in Mr. Glidden's  
poster is that of a dancing girl standing  
before a blue plush curtain, tossing gold  
coins about her, which brings out the  
idea of the title of the show, "Money in  
Sight." This is declared by the judges  
to be one of the best posters ever sub-  
mitted for the Tech show.

At the top is inscribed "Tech Show,"  
and the title is displayed at the left side  
of the design. The poster has been placed  
with the engraver, and will be on sale  
within two weeks.  
Mr. Glidden has been prominently  
connected with the Tech show since enter-  
ing the institution. In each of his three  
years there he has handed in posters for  
the show. He has also been in the chorus.

## NEW BATTLESHIP TO COST \$15,000,000

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy  
Meyer probably will award a contract  
for the construction of the \$15,000,000  
dreadnought Pennsylvania to the New-  
port News Shipbuilding Company. It is  
stated that the vessel will have reciprocating  
engines and follow the depart-  
ment's plans. The ship will be the most  
powerful in the world.

## PREPARING CORNERSTONE FOR BOX



Workman arranging blocks around hole where records of  
Harvard Club of Boston will be placed

## HARVARD CLUB TO LAY CORNERSTONE WITH A CHANGE IN PROGRAM

Impromptu ceremonies will accom-  
pany the laying of the cornerstone of the new  
building of the Harvard Club of Boston  
near the junction of Massachusetts and  
Commonwealth avenues tonight at 8  
o'clock.

An elaborate program had been  
planned with President A. Lawrence  
Lowell and President Emeritus Charles  
W. Eliot among the speakers. President  
Emeritus Eliot has been obliged to de-  
cline the invitation to address the club,  
however, and the program will be almost  
entirely impromptu.

The ceremony will be marked by sing-  
ing by the Harvard alumni chorus and  
music by an orchestra. Red fire torches  
will illuminate the scene.

Roger Pierce, who went around the  
world with Dr. Eliot, is expected to read  
a message from the former president of  
Harvard.

In the copper box that will be placed  
in the cornerstone will be copies of the  
records of the club from its organization  
to the present time—newspaper reports  
of the club's growth, copies of current  
college publications and other articles.  
A silver tureen furnished by the Fuller  
Construction Company, builders of the  
clubhouse, will be used in setting the  
stone.

When the building is completed it will  
be managed by a central committee con-  
sisting of Robert F. Herrick, '90; Fred  
S. Mead, '87, treasurer, and Odia Rob-  
erts, '86, vice-president. This committee  
will pass on all budgets and will have  
control over all standing committees. The  
first house committee is composed of  
Joseph W. Lund, '90; Dr. Franklin S.  
Newell, '92, and Robert Winsor, Jr., '03.

### OLD SOUTH TO LOSE ITS IVY

Workmen are busy today removing  
the ivy vine which for many years has  
covered the sides and belfry of the Old  
South meeting house at the junction of  
Washington and Milk streets. When  
this has been done the building will be  
scrapped to restore the bricks to their  
natural condition as was done at the  
old State House.

## Student at Technology Who Designed Prize Poster And Takes Part in Play



HENRY O. GLIDDEN

## LOUIS D. BRANDEIS ONE OF FIVE CABINET MEN SAID TO BE SELECTED

Announcement at Capital In-  
cludes W. J. Bryan, W. A.  
McAdoo, A. S. Burleson  
and Joseph Daniels

WASHINGTON—Five members of  
President-elect Wilson's cabinet are  
definitely selected and two men to whom  
places have been offered have declined  
them.

Those who declined were Representa-  
tive A. Mitchell Palmer, who refused to  
be secretary of war because he is a  
Quaker, and Mayor Newton D. Baker  
of Cleveland, O., who refused because  
he said he wanted to stay in Cleveland  
and work out progressive reforms there.

It is believed Mr. Palmer would  
have accepted the attorney-generalship  
or the secretaryship of the treasury, but  
neither of these posts were offered him.  
While his scruples are accepted as par-  
tially responsible for his declination of  
the war portfolio, it is thought he con-  
sidered his chances for political advance-  
ment better by staying in the House,  
where he occupies an influential position.

The five men definitely selected are:  
William J. Bryan, secretary of state;  
William G. McAdoo, secretary of the  
treasury;  
Louis D. Brandeis, attorney-general;  
Albert S. Burleson, representative  
from Texas, postmaster-general;  
Joseph Daniels of North Carolina, sec-  
retary of the navy.

This information, both as to the  
declinations and the five definite selec-  
tions, comes direct from Trenton in such  
a way that its reliability cannot be ques-  
tioned. The only qualification pertains to  
Mr. Brandeis, but it is learned the doubt  
about that appointment is so slight as to  
be almost negligible.

### COTTON BILL IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Senator Smith's mo-  
tion to discharge the judiciary committee  
from further consideration of his bill to  
prohibit dealings in cotton futures after  
debate, was postponed in the Senate to-  
day until Thursday.

## WOMEN AT CAPITOL ARGUE FOR SUFFRAGE

Largest Committee Room in State House Crowded to  
Hear Speeches Made for Bills Providing Equal Bal-  
lot—Men Advance Reason for Change

Women crowded room 240, the largest  
committee room at the State House, this  
morning, when the committee on consti-  
tutional amendments gave a hearing on  
three petitions for the submission to the  
people of the state an amendment strik-  
ing the word "male" from the qualifica-  
tions of voters.

By agreement the Socialists were given  
15 minutes in favor of their petition first.  
Dr. Harriet L. Clark said that the Social-  
ists have always stood for woman suf-  
frage since the inception of their party.  
It is growing to be a very serious ques-  
tion as to whether a part of the human  
race shall be disfranchised, she said, and  
women must have the vote and its en-  
larging influence for the benefit of future  
civilization.

Squire E. Putney of Somerville said  
that women formerly had homes, but a  
large proportion of them have to work  
today. They are entering more largely  
into industrial affairs. Nearly all the

## BOSTON AND STATE ELECTION ON SAME DAY IS ADVOCATED

James A. Watson, a Member  
of City Council, Appears at  
Hearing in Favor of Char-  
ter Amendment

### ECONOMY IS PLEA

Association in Statement to  
Public Announces Its Op-  
position to Various Meas-  
ures in Legislature

James A. Watson, a member of Boston  
city council, urged that the city election  
of Boston be held on the same day as the  
state election at a hearing before the com-  
mittee on cities at the State House today  
on several bills to amend the Boston  
charter.

There was a large attendance at the  
hearing, composed chiefly of officials of  
civic organizations opposed to the pro-  
posed charter changes, which include in-  
creasing the city council and decreasing  
the number of signatures required on  
nomination papers in Boston.

Mr. Watson declared that at the time  
the city election in Boston is held there  
is very little interest in political mat-  
ters, with the result that there is a  
relatively small attendance at the polls.  
In addition to this, he said, each city  
election costs Boston \$20,000, the great  
bulk of which could be saved if the  
municipal election were held at the same  
time as the state election.

Senator James H. Brennan, Representa-  
tive J. J. Douglas, William F. Doyle and  
James E. Fitzgerald, all of Boston, spoke  
in behalf of the bills for an increase in  
the Boston city council on the ground  
that a larger council was necessary in  
order to secure proper representative gov-  
ernment.

There were many opponents to any  
change in the charter headed by Attorney  
Lyon Weyburn; John J. Attridge of the  
Boston city council; John A. Sullivan,  
chairman of the finance commission;  
Francis R. Bangs of the metropolitan  
affairs committee of the Boston Chamber  
of Commerce; Samuel B. Capen of the

(Continued on page nine, column one)

## CHARGES IN SENATOR BALLOTING ARE MADE

CONCORD, N. H.—A resolution calling  
for the appointment of a special com-  
mittee to investigate charges of attempted  
bribery of legislators was introduced in  
the House today by Charles A. Perkins,  
Republican, and was unanimously adopt-  
ed. William J. A'Hearn, Democratic  
floor leader, declared that the Democrats  
had not offered anything in the nature  
of a bribe in the senatorial contest.

Shortly before the balloting was be-  
gun today, Speaker William J. Britton,  
Progressive senatorial candidate, said hi-  
attention had been called to the fact that  
active lobbying was going on on the  
floor of the House in the interests of  
certain candidates. He announced that  
the next offender would be forced to  
leave the floor.

Henry F. Hollis, Democrat, who came  
within three votes of election yesterday,  
today received 199 with 204 needed to  
elect. Edward N. Pearson, R., received  
160; Robert H. Bass, Prog., 13; John  
Bartlett, R., 12; William J. Britton,  
Prog., 8; Gordon Woodbury, D., 6;  
Frank Musgrove, Prog., 1; Clarence E.  
Carr, D., 1.



If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Write your advertisement, *attach blank* and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."  
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."  
BROADWAY—"The Auditor."  
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."  
CASINO—"The Firefly."  
CHILDREN'S—"Racketty-Packetty House."  
COLUMBIA—"Broadway Jones."  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Love."  
CRITERION—"The Arzly Case."  
EDGEMOOR—"Peep Show."  
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."  
EMPIRE—"The Spy."  
FLORENCE—"The Firefly."  
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."  
GAITEY—"Stop Thief."  
GARDEN—"The Millionaire."  
HARRIS—"The Master Mind."  
HIPPODROME—"Little Many Fingers."  
Hudson—"For Little Rich Girl."  
KREBBOR—"The Secretary."  
LIBERTY—"Milestones."  
LUXEM—"The New Secretary."  
MANHATTAN—"Whip."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."  
THIATRE-NINTE ST—"The Bridal Path."  
THEATRE—"The Elmer."

(Special to the Monitor)

**BERLIN, Germany.**—The ever-increasing use of the telephone in Berlin, has induced the postmaster-general to increase the telephone facilities for the public, by erecting street telephones. The Berlin town council have now resolved to place the necessary sites at the disposal of the postoffice. These telephone boxes are to be placed in all the public thoroughfares and squares. They will be made of compressed and sound-proof glass. This innovation is expected not only to relieve the congestion at the telephone offices, but also to increase the receipts of the postoffice.

(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

The clause in the treaty of Lausanne by which Italy retained 12 of the Aegean islands until Cyrenica was free of Turkish soldiers has become one of the greatest advantage to Turkey, for so long as these islands are occupied by Italian troops they cannot be captured by the Greek fleet. Turkey therefore has no object in hurrying the departure of her troops from north Africa.

## NEW HEAD OF CRUISER SQUADRON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Rear-Admiral David Beatty is to succeed Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly as rear-admiral commanding first battle cruiser squadron.

The dyeing firms of Huddersfield and Hebden Bridge have been notified that unless they agree to the terms which the Yorkshire Federation of Employers have accepted a strike will shortly be proclaimed.

**RAISIN BREAD**  
Made of FRANKLIN MILLS FLOUR.  
Delicious and wholesome. Baked in  
our own ovens. Fresh every day.  
Sold at all our stores.  
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**CERESOTA FLOUR** has coupons in each sack good for a fascinating water-color paint-book and children's story-book.



# Hohenlohe Mission to Russia Meant Much to Austria-Hungary

## DEMAND FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE MADE AT LONDON GATHERING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies held a big demonstration in Queen's hall to urge the government to fulfill its pledge and to assert its demand for an immediate government measure on the subject of woman's franchise. This was the first meeting of the United Societies since the speaker's ruling, and the withdrawal of the franchise bill. The attendance was enormous, over 20 societies from all over England sending delegates and banners to represent them.

One of the chief features of the demonstration was a letter, which was read by Miss Farquharson, from George Bernard Shaw. He would not meddle with the meeting, it had better be left to the women because, he declared, "the line that will be taken is a denunciation of the government for a breach of faith, probably preconcerted. That is not my line. I should concentrate the attack on the speaker, accusing him not only of gross partiality, but of concealing his coup de main from the government until the last moment so as to discredit them and defeat the women at one stroke. I should say that Mr. Asquith would be more than human if he were sorry to see the women defeated, as he never concealed his personal opposition to the suffrage movement."

"I should prove the case against the speaker, not by denying the strict accuracy of his ruling, but by citing cases in which much more revolutionary changes, and wholly unexpected ones, have been introduced in bills without any remonstrance from him. I should urge that a speaker who is lax in respect of bills to which he is indifferent, and strict in respect of bills of which he disapproves, is much more unfit for his chair than one whose practice is invariably. But your people will hit out all over the place at everybody except the speaker, who will escape whilst you are pummeling Asquith and Lloyd-George, and the cabinet generally."

Miss Broadhurst, the chairman, said that that great meeting had been organized in three days and it alone constituted a proof of the political conditions that had been brought about by the ruthless breaking of a government pledge.

## LEBANON'S DEBT TO FRENCH NATION IS ACKNOWLEDGED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BEYROUTH, Syria—At a breakfast given by the patriarch of Lebanon and which was attended by the Governor of Beyrouth, one of the eminent Syrian inhabitants said that though Lebanon was Ottoman, it could not ignore the benefits which France had bestowed on the country. Thanks to the protection of France, Lebanon had been both tranquil and prosperous.

The vali of Beyrouth, in reply, acknowledged the great improvement which French influence had brought to the country. Schools had been built, railway lines laid, ports opened, all of which had resulted in the intellectual and material improvement of the inhabitants. The vali terminated his speech by imploring the inhabitants of Lebanon to remain faithful to Turkish rule. The visit of the Governor of Beyrouth to the patriarch, who is the head of the Roman Catholic church in Syria, has produced a sensation among the Muhammadan inhabitants of the town.

## LORDS' CHANGES IN TEMPERANCE BILL BEING OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)  
GLASGOW, Scotland—A large meeting of citizens was held in Glasgow recently in protest of the amendments of the House of Lords to the Scottish temperance bill.

Sir George Green, who presided, said that the bill was the result of many years' experience of prominent Scottish temperance reformers. Whatever government had been in power, there had never been a single occasion when the Scottish members fighting for the bill had been in a minority.

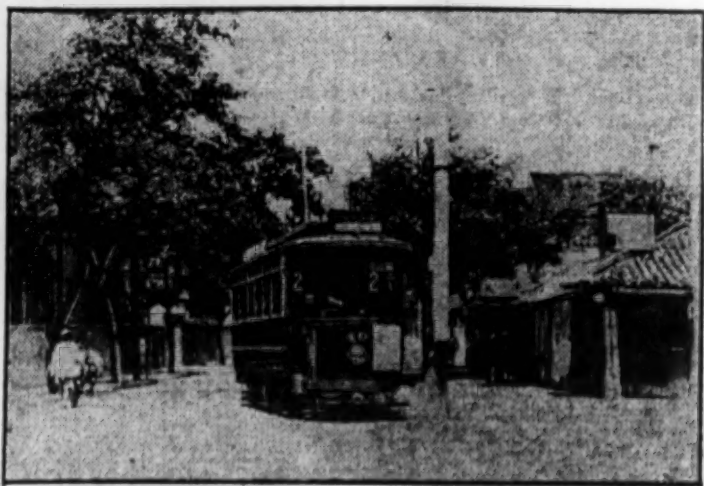
The conditions which the introduction of the House of Lords amendments had brought about, and which they were called upon to face, had led them to call that meeting in order to strengthen the hands of the government. He ventured to prophesy that before this Parliament had run its course, the Scottish temperance bill would have become an act of Parliament.

## AUSTRALIA SENDS OFFICER

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Commander G. F. Hyde, R. A. N., will shortly proceed to England to embark on H. M. A. S. Australia during the trials, which are to take place this month. Commander Hyde, who is at present in command of the Australian flotilla of torpedo destroyers, has been appointed second in command of the Australia.

## SHANGHAI'S STREET RAILWAY IS SIGN OF CHINA'S PROGRESS

Two Years Ago First Tramcar Rattled Up a Narrow Thoroughfare and Now the Electric Road Has 26 Miles of Track and Rolling Stock of 65 Cars



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Street scene in Shanghai, great seaport in far east, showing junction of Bubbling Well and Carter roads

(Special to the Monitor)  
SHANGHAI, China—Connecting the thickly populated outskirts of Shanghai through its ancient gateways with the narrow little streets of one of China's greatest seaports, the tramway system of Shanghai may be acclaimed the most modern electric railway in this eastern empire.

After successfully meeting the exacting conditions of the Chinese government in the foundation of this electric road, the foreign promoters have gradually increased the importance of the Shanghai tramway till at the present time, two years after the first car went rattling up a narrow Shanghai thoroughfare before a wondering throng of native population, the road ramifies throughout the most populous districts and includes 26 miles of track and a rolling stock of 65 electric cars.

In the founding of such a system among a people whose customs have remained unchanged for untold centuries a wonderful task was carried out. On account of China's backwardness in carrying through a project such as an electric railway, the initiative is all thrown on the shoulders of foreign nations anxious to handle China's trade, and for this reason it fell to the British interests to work out the Shanghai tramways.

## Position Was Difficult

In almost all foreign concessions with regard to the building of railroads, the Chinese government not only reserves for itself the ultimate reversion of the railway lines, and their equipment, with no compensation, but also the larger share of the profits. Provision for Chinese control is also made in all cases, for the fear of foreign interference is strong among the Mongolians, and the foreign syndicate obtaining a railway concession is permitted only to construct and operate the road. The government also assures itself of the ultimate native control of the road by requiring each foreign syndicate to maintain a school for the instruction of young Chinese in the railway business. The foreign syndicate receives 5 per cent on the capital invested and one fifth of the net profits, the remaining four fifths being divided equally between the native syndicate and the Chinese government. Through this procedure the government secures 40 per cent of the net profits and final reversion of the road in addition to the privilege of transporting troops and ammunition at half rates.

It can be safely said that no electric railway in the United States could be either built or operated under such government rulings, and the native conditions existing in China, when the Shanghai tramways were first put in commission. The really wonderful part of it all is that the road is not only flourishing but is adding to its mileage each year, new trackage opening up new territory.

## Teaching Proved Easy

The government provision, requiring the hiring of Chinese employees by the Shanghai Tramway Company, made the project assume a dubious turn, but with the instruction of the native Chinese operators of the road have found that the Mongolian is easy to teach and possesses a memory for detail unequalled by railway employees in the United States. No doubt the outlook was discouraging when an English engineer took up the running of the road, and saw before him as prospective motormen and conductors a long line of Chinamen, who not only knew absolutely nothing about an electric car, but were even slightly awed by the car which moved at the command of an invisible force. The temperament of the Chinese proved them to be admirable employees, however, from the start.

With a silent and reserved temperament and polite demeanor the natives have made a marked success as public service employees. They rarely ever become ruffled and their wonderful memory, lacking it is true in corresponding good judgment and originality, makes

them a marvel of exactness in the routine duties necessary in the running of a street railway.

## Care in Picking Men

In the picking of employees special care is taken to secure only young Mongolians of the better educated classes. Owing to the large number of natives anxious to be connected with the new electric road the 500 odd employees are the pick of a great number of applicants.

The applicants are drilled in the training room of the company located in the Hart road carhouse. The training room is replete with maps of the tracks of the company, street names encountered in the different runs and a platform on which are mounted several motorman's controllers and brakes. The new men are taught to manipulate the dummy apparatus at signals given by the instructor, and the instructors always being the older and more experienced of the Mongolian motormen, advice is freely given by the teacher in Chinese to his pupils.

After the training with the dummy apparatus, applicants commence their real apprenticeship under the experienced men who run the cars. When they are deemed sufficiently educated on the practical side of the business a final examination is given, and if a new man receives a passing grade in the examination he is given a certificate and put to work.

## Coinage Makes Problem

The antiquated coinage still in use in China makes the conductor's job far from enviable. There are two classes of tickets to handle, with four divisions in each class, besides monthly and coupon season tickets, and the coins with which cash fares are paid are what is called 10 cash pieces, of which it takes approximately three to equal the value of an American cent. For this reason it is necessary for the conductors of the Shanghai system to collect several times the number of coins a railway employee of the United States would have to handle.

The fare is governed by what is commonly known as the zone system, and signs giving the fares in both English and Chinese are placed at the zone intersections. The cars are likewise labeled with signs giving the destination in the two languages by reason of the large number of foreigners living in the vicinity of Shanghai.

A unique system of giving advice to the motorman is employed, each pole having painted on it in Chinese instructions regarding the use of current, the same being based on the distance to the next stop, and the grades encountered. A telephone system also allows for the prompt transmission of orders to all parts of the line, it being utilized as a despatching medium for the regulation of traffic.

## Rickshaw Is Competitor

Perhaps in no single detail of the service have so many difficulties been successfully dealt with as in the matter of fare regulation. Complications of every kind with which no other railway in existence had to contend made fare rates a matter requiring the utmost skill and patience in order that adequate returns should be given to the company. The competition of the native vehicle of China, a two wheeled affair termed a "rickshaw," made the fares low enough, but in addition to this depreciation of the subsidiary coinage in which fares were paid caused a still greater reduction in receipts which was not counterbalanced by the money paid out as expenses. Other forms of public service have not had to cope with this problem, as their income was in the form of Mexican dollars, which are not subject to the depreciation that exists with the smaller currency.

Both the rolling stock and electrical equipment are of English manufacture, the standard car being a single truck, 9½ ton vehicle propelled by two 25 horse motors and the overhead trolley is used throughout the system.

The company maintains a large repair shop, all of the work being performed by native employees, which turns out con-

## CHINA SAYS SHE TOO DESIRES THE TIBETAN REGIME TO REMAIN

(Special to the Monitor)  
PEKING, China—China has made a courteous but firm reply to the British note of Aug. 17, last, which stated that England's recognition of the Chinese republic was dependent on China coming to an agreement with regard to Tibet on lines laid down by England.

The reply cites article II. of the Tibetan agreement of 1908 between China and England, in which "England engages not to annex any Tibetan territory nor to interfere with the administration of Tibet," while China agrees "not to permit any other foreign state to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet."

China declares she has no intention of converting Tibet into a Chinese province. The policy of Tibet is governed by the provisional constitution of the republic, the abdication edict, the President's inauguration oath and the restoration of the Dalai Lama to his former title and honors. Such "union of five races into one" is wholly different from converting Tibet into a province, the Chinese government declares, and insists that the desire of China to preserve the traditional system of Tibetan government is as keen as is Great Britain's.

China further maintains that as the fulfillment of the responsibilities attaching to her treaty obligations with Great Britain requires her to preserve peace and order throughout Tibet, the right to send troops into Tibet is necessary. She, however, never contemplated the idea of stationing an unlimited number of soldiers in Tibet.

With regard to the British demand for the negotiation of a new treaty, China considers that the present frontiers, signed by the late dynasty, define the status of Tibet with sufficient clearness, and, therefore, sees no need for negotiating a new treaty. She expresses regret that the Indian government should close all communications between China and Tibet via India, having regard to the friendly relations existing between England and China. As such an act is rarely resorted to unless by nations at war, China hopes that England will reconsider this attitude. In conclusion she regrets that England should threaten non-recognition of the republic and asks that, on the contrary, recognition should be granted to the mutual advantage of both countries.

## SOCIALISTS OPPOSE HOLIDAY

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRUSSELS—As a protest against the holiday prescribed by the Roman Catholic church on Shrove Tuesday, socialist workmen to the number of several hundred gathered in front of the palace and sang the "Internationale." Strict precautions had been taken throughout the city by the police, the Parliament house being guarded.

## INDO-CHINA'S NET TAXATION EXCEEDS EXPENSES ON YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The average citizen here knows very little about France's remote possessions in Indo-China, and consequently, has very little interest in their development.

This apathy may be explained by the scarcity of popular information about these distant colonies. Even official reports are composed largely of dry statistics and give very little hint of the life, customs, and commerce of the people. Many parliamentarians, perusing these arid official documents, are apt to take a pessimistic view of Indo-China and its possibilities. They are apt to think that its civilization and commerce are so backward in their development that the task of colonization presents problems so stupendous that they prefer to postpone their active consideration.

Mr. Gervais has just recently presented a report to the Senate concerning the loan of \$18,000,000 for Indo-China. Although this report does not offer any sweeping contradiction to the general pessimism about the colony's social and economic development, it throws light on certain financial questions. It shows that during the past year the net receipts from taxation exceeded the expenses by \$1,400,000, which sum represents one-twelfth of the total receipts.

It is generally supposed that the province of Cochinchina is the wealthiest, and Tonkin the least prosperous, and yet during the year 1912-1913 it was Tonkin that showed the largest balance and Cochinchina a deficit which was due largely to the failure of the rice crops.

It is true that the administration depends more on the proceeds from indirect rather than from direct taxation. Construction equipment and keeps the cars in running order. It is indeed a strange sight to witness Chinese workmen bending over fine machine work or a broken armature, skillfully making the needed alterations. To the American who has never been able to associate the Chinese with other than an ironing board, a trip through the Hart road shops at Shanghai will be a source of great surprise and interest, resulting in greatly enhanced respect for the brain behind the yellow skin of the average native of China.

## AUSTRIA AT TENSION UNTIL HOHENLOHE MISSION ENDED



(Reproduced by permission)

Palace of the Czar, Tsarskoe-Selo, near St. Petersburg, upon which eyes of all Vienna recently were fixed

## (Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—All Austria, and particularly the capital, waited with anxiety for the result of Prince Hohenlohe's mission to the Czar. The strain of the situation became almost unbearable. No less than 6000 requests for discharge came in, it is said, from the reservists on the frontiers, where the troops are being held, month after month, amidst privations only second to those of a campaign, whilst the diplomatists pursue all those tortuous negotiations which are to prove whether the long-armed peace between the two empires is to be broken or maintained, or, as the whole country hopes, exchanged for something better.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate once more the story of the diplomatic maneuvering by which Austria, whilst gaining the apparent aims of her policy, is weary of this tension, and the Neue Freie Presse aims up the situation in an unmistakable way when it declares that "both Austria-Hungary and Russia have missed the target at which they have aimed since the Crimean war. The Emperor Nicholas wanted not to liberate the Balkans but to embody them in his empire. He failed. The dual monarchy wanted to preserve the status quo in Turkey. It has also failed. The causes of the old discord have disappeared, but the effect remains. Let us bury the hatchet and send a message of goodwill to the frontiers."

What the writer of this paragraph forgets is that it is not so much the two failures he specifies which has prolonged the antagonism between St. Petersburg and Vienna, it is the memory of Count Andrassy's secret treaty, the recollection of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the inclusion of millions of Slavs in the dual empire and the almost insolent diplomacy of Count Aehrenthal, which have succeeded in perpetuating the estrangement which began at the time of the Crimea. Now, with strained credit, with a capital denuded by the calling out of the reserves, with bad trade on both

frontiers, and with ever-recurring bankruptcies in her law courts, Austria is counting the cost.

Before sending Prince Hohenlohe to Tsarskoe-Selo, the Emperor Franz Josef satisfied himself that Russia would welcome his emissary. The diplomatic currents have run so fiercely of late years that Russia, with vast schemes for the subjugation of Mongolia, with a half-developed project for the annexation of at least northern Persia, and with the perpetual necessity of keeping guard over Constantinople, finds herself not unwilling to reduce the bayonet hedge on the Hungarian frontier. That hedge can, however, only be thinned out on her side if a corresponding thinning occurs on the other side. For these reasons St. Petersburg is willing to talk with Vienna in the gate, and the Czar has held his famous meeting with Count Hohenlohe.

The deadlock which occurred over the question of Albania, a question which is not yet really solved with all the fears of a conflict which it has provoked, has satisfied the Austrian people, no matter what the views of the Austrian government may be, that the obligations incurred by Count Aehrenthal's diplomacy have still to be liquidated. Until some liquidation takes place, they foresee an ever-recurring calling out of the reserves, with its disastrous results on trade, and that ever-recurring concentration on the frontiers which causes that undefined sense of fear nations endure whilst the possibility of war is hanging over them.

For these reasons Vienna waited almost feverishly to hear whether Prince Hohenlohe would bring back an autograph letter in exchange for the one he placed in the Czar's hands.



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## MILITARY AVIATION OF FRANCE IS NOW TO BE INVESTIGATED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The war department will not undertake any extensive improvements in military aeronautics until a committee, recently appointed, has drawn up its report. This committee is composed of M. Clementel, the president of the parliamentary budget committee and M. Cochery, the reporter of the war budget.

Their first concern will be to investigate fully the financial condition of the military aeronautic corps. Each year larger sums have been appropriated for this corps, and it will be the duty of the committee to find out just how these sums are spent. Last spring many of the Paris newspapers opened subscriptions for the purchase of aeroplanes and several million francs were collected for this purpose. How has this money been spent? How many aeroplanes have been purchased with it? These are some of the questions which the committee will have to answer.

It has been said that the equipment of the aeronautic corps is insufficient, not as regards machines, but as regards the proper upkeep of sheds and training grounds. The committee will have to look into these matters. It is further objected that there are not enough officers capable of piloting aeroplanes. At the present time there are only 100, whereas the number of aeroplanes available for service is much greater.

A few months ago there was some talk of utilizing the services of civilian pilots in the event of war. In order to accustom these civilians to their military duties, it would only be necessary for them to give up one month each year for training on the army aerodromes, and a few more days to exhibition flights at the annual maneuvers. Each pilot would be accompanied by an officer. It was proposed that the services of 100 such pilots be enlisted and that they be paid \$800 a year.

The thorough investigation of this scheme will devolve upon MM. Clementel and Cochery. They will also have to give their opinion as to the utility of having two separate corps, one for aeroplanes and the other for dirigibles. At present both services are controlled by one single administration.

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# Reforms in Federal Financial Methods Urged by President

## U. S. TREASURY FACING \$25,000,000 DEFICIT IN 1914 SAYS MR. TAFT

(Continued from page one)

Under formal appropriations, it is the ordinary method of transacting business. The president of a corporation lay before its board at its annual meeting a report which is also made available to all persons who may be interested; it is common experience for the president, as the responsible head of the executive branch, to set forth what has been done during the past year and what it is proposed that the corporation shall do during the next year; it is common experience for the president as the head of the administration to accompany his proposals with estimates; it is common experience for the president as head of the executive branch to submit estimates with recommendations as to how proposed expenditures shall be financed.

"In a government such as ours, in which the legislative branch is made up of some 500 members, it is not to be assumed that each member or any committee of such a body may be familiar with the many processes which go to make up the public business. The increasing need for an executive account of stewardship is apparent. The President is the constitutional head of an organization that is continental in the scope of its operations. Executive officers under him for whom he is responsible must manage and direct the details of hundreds of essentially different businesses that are highly complex and technical in their requirements.

"These officers must be held accountable for efficiency as managers; they must be held accountable for economy in the expenditure of public funds; they must be made to feel responsible for the fidelity of employees who are charged with money transactions aggregating more than \$5,000,000,000 each year, or \$16,000,000 each business day, of which vast amount nearly \$2,000,000,000 are in the nature of receipts and disbursements for current expenditures of the government, while about \$3,000,000,000 are in the nature of trust receipts and disbursements, including currency trusts, Indian trusts and other sacred obligations of the government that have been undertaken by the government for the welfare of those who have been designated as legal beneficiaries.

### Lack of Information

"Notwithstanding the breadth and scope of the many sided business which is transacted by the government, legislative and executive officers have been required to make decisions without having before them the essential facts. Inadequate organization is provided for the assembling and classifying of information needed by the executive as a means of making available to Congress and the country a carefully prepared statement about what has been done and what are the government's future needs. Lack of adequate information about what the administration is doing has led Congress to make over 100 special investigations of the executive branch, within as many years, besides the inquiries that have been conducted by its standing committees.

"Like difficulty has been experienced by the chief executive. His effort to obtain information as a basis for executive action and for concrete recommendation has not infrequently resulted in failure. Illustration of the difficulties experienced both by the Congress and the President is found in the fact that it was necessary to institute a special inquiry for the purpose of obtaining each of the several classes of data submitted with this budget.

"The disadvantages under which officers labor who are forced to rely on special investigation for information that should be regularly produced and made available is shown by the fact that instead of having the information at hand at or near the close of the fiscal year, the President and his cabinet were required to wait months before, even in crude and uncertain form, the ordinary business statements such as a balance sheet, an operation account, and a surplus account for the government could be produced and summaries of revenues and expenditures could be made which would serve as a guide to future financial policy.

### Government Without Plan

"Not only have we been without adequate information, but as a result this great institution, with its multiplied activities and with expenditures that within the last 123 years have mounted up from less than \$3,000,000 to more than \$1,000,000,000 each year, may be said to be without a plan or program.

"Although we are annually spending \$400,000,000 for military purposes, including pensions, we have never had a comprehensive or consistent military policy. Nor have we as a nation had any plan for developing the many services which have been erected to provide for the economic and social welfare, Bureau after Bureau, service after service, has been organized, but neither the executive branch nor the Congress has been consciously working to a consistent, well-defined purpose.

"Not only have we not had a definite program for determining each year what welfare work should be undertaken, or what should be the next step in promoting or conserving economic and social interest, but there has been the same lack of program in regard to our national finances and proposed expenditures.

### Deficit to Be Faced

"In December last a condition arose which made it my duty under the statute of March 4, 1909, to submit to Congress definite recommendations either for decreasing the estimate for appropriations or for increasing the revenue. The secretary of the treasury in his annual report, which was submitted concurrently with the book of estimates, said: "The estimates of appropriations for

ordinary purposes for 1914 are \$22,556,023.03 in excess of the estimated revenues. The estimated expenditures for the Panama canal are \$30,174,432.11; and if these expenditures should be paid from the general fund instead of from sales of bonds, the total estimates of appropriations for 1914 are \$52,730,455.14 in excess of the estimated receipts."

"Anticipating that such a situation might follow the legislation of last session calling for largely increased expenditures without providing for a corresponding increase in revenue, and at the same time seeking, so far as practicable, to develop methods of accounting and reporting adequate to inform the Congress and the executive, and to enable them to plan intelligently for the future, on July 1 last I issued a request to the head of each of the departments and other government establishments to designate some officer whose duty it would be to see that the estimates and summaries of estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, were prepared in accordance with the recommendations contained in my message to Congress on June 27 last; that is to say, the head of each department and each independent establishment was directed, in addition to those estimates which are included in the book of estimates for appropriations as now required by statute and as sent to Congress, also to make return to the office of the chief executive of estimates of the actual expenditures for the same fiscal year, whether derived from old appropriations, proposed appropriations, or deficiency appropriations.

"My instruction, therefore, to the secretary of the treasury was: To print and send without delay to Congress the forms of estimates required by it of officers; also to have sent to me the information asked for. . . . This will be made the basis for review, revision and summary statement in the form of a budget with supporting documents which may be sent to Congress by special message as the proposal of the administration."

### Budget Submitted

"Conformably to this request the financial statements and the analyses and summaries of revenues and expenditures were prepared, which are attached. The lateness of their submission to me has made it impossible to get them before you at the beginning of the present session, but their significance is so great that I am now submitting them for your information.

### Outline of Budget

"The budget, which is transmitted herewith, carries the following summaries:

"1. Summaries submitted as a basis for considering the present and also the prospective fiscal condition:

Budget statement No. 1. Comparative current balance sheet, showing the fiscal condition of the government as of June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1912.

Budget statement No. 2. Fund statement, showing the condition of the general fund and of other funds and appropriations of June 30, 1912.

Budget statement No. 3. Comparative account of operations showing the revenues and expenditures of the government for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912, and the estimated revenues and expenditures for 1913 and 1914, with the resulting annual surplus or deficit.

Budget statement No. 4. Treasury surplus account, showing the cumulative deficit as of June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1912, and the estimated deficit June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914.

"2. Summaries submitted as a basis for considering revenues and expenditures in relation to questions of government policy:

Budget statement No. 5. Comparative statements of revenues for the fiscal years 1910, 1911 and 1912, classified by sources and statutory authorities, with the estimates of the secretary of the treasury for 1913 and 1914.

Budget statement No. 6. Comparative statement of revenues for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912, classified by organization units.

"3. General summaries of expenditures:

Budget statement No. 7. Comparative summary of estimated and actual expenditures of government funds, classified by organization units.

Budget statement No. 8. Comparative summary of estimated and actual expenditures of government funds, classified by functions or classes of work.

Budget statement No. 9. Comparative summary of estimated and actual expenditures of government funds, classified by character of expenditures, i. e., to show current expenses and fixed charges as distinguished from capital outlays and debt payments.

Budget statement No. 10. Comparative summary of estimated and actual expenditures of government funds, classified by acts of appropriation.

Budget statement No. 11. Comparative summary of estimated and actual expenditures of trust and private funds, classified by organization units and acts of appropriation.

"4. Analyses of expenditures to show relations between organization units, functions, character of expenditures and acts of appropriation:

Budget statement No. 12. Comparative analysis of estimated and actual expenditures of government funds for each organization unit, classified by acts of appropriation.

Budget statement No. 13. Comparative analysis of estimated and actual expenditures of government funds for each organization unit, classified by functions.

Budget statement No. 14. Comparative analysis of estimated and actual expenditures of government funds for each organization unit, classified by character of expenditures.

Budget statement No. 15. Comparative summary of estimated and actual expenditures of government funds for each function, classified by organization units.

"5. Analyses of expenditures to show objects:

Budget statement No. 16. Summary of results of governmental contracting and purchasing relations.

"3. A summary or list of proposed changes of law—setting forth what legislation it is thought should be enacted

in order to enable the administration to transact public business, with greater economy and efficiency.

### Recommendations for Reduction

"The requirements recommended under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, it seems evident that the overhead and operating expenses and capital outlays should be clearly distinguished from expenditures in the nature of fixed charges and debt payments. The amount of expenditures for these latter purposes is not to any considerable extent affected by economy or efficiency of administration, but is the result of established policy expressed in terms of law. With respect to capital outlays the Congress determines whether buildings shall be constructed or rented, whether improvements shall be authorized. With respect to fixed charges the President has no control except through approval or disapproval of bills of Congress submitted for his signature. The executive branch can have little responsibility for nearly one third of the total estimated expenditures.

Salary reductions, elimination of waste in distribution of public documents, reimbursement for postage and other economies are urged by the President, who summarizes as follows:

"From the foregoing it is evident that the estimates for expenses and fixed charges may be reduced \$25,000,000 without injury to the service. In fact, the results, in my opinion, would be beneficial, provided changes in law also be made as indicated. This could be accomplished by a reduction of not less than \$10,000,000 in estimates for overhead and operating expenses and by a reduction of \$15,000,000 by changing the sinking fund law so that it would release the present circulated reserve and providing for an amount adequate for the retirement of the present national debt within 20 years from July 1 next and for the retirement of future bonded debt within 20 years from the date of issue. This would reduce the total of estimated expenditures which should be met by revenue from \$995,000,000 to approximately \$970,000,000 for the fiscal year 1914, as against which there is an estimated revenue of \$970,000,000 (exclusive of trust funds, refunds, etc.).

"With respect to the acquisition of permanent property, I would recommend as a matter of financial policy that no appropriation be made except pursuant to a plan which shall first have been approved by Congress in a bill separate and apart from the act making the appropriation. The formulation of a definite plan for improvements would enable committees of Congress, or, for that matter, Congress in committee as a whole, to consider what the government should undertake to do for a period of years before the requests for appropriations are taken up. This would be the alternative to the present method of having a large part of the questions of organic law and every question of authorization to incur liabilities which at the present time run some \$300,000,000 ahead of appropriations—settled in the committee on appropriations and brought in as riders on the appropriation bills at the end of sessions, when no one has time or opportunity to consider, even in general, what the thousands of items in appropriation acts contain.

"After the question had been settled as to what amount would be undertaken during a definite period, the appropriation bill authorizing it, in my opinion, should indicate what part or what project or improvement would be financed out of bond issues and what part would be financed out of the general fund. In so far as projects are to be financed out of the general fund, there should be a limitation placed on the appropriation so made, to the effect that no contract shall be let by the administrative officer under whose jurisdiction the improvement is to be made unless the estimated revenues of the year, together with the surplus and the general fund, after providing for legal reserves and estimated current expenses and fixed charges, as determined by the secretary of the treasury, are adequate to meet the obligations to be incurred under such contract. This would admit of administrative curtailment of contracts against revenues automatically in case, from loss of expected revenues, the general fund cash surplus of the treasury should disappear.

"The men against whom indictments are dropped are: John D. Archbold and H. C. Fogler, Jr., of New York; W. C. Teague of Plainfield, N. J.; Calvin N. Paine of Titusville, Pa.; A. C. Ebie of Dallas, E. R. Brown of Corsicana, Tex., and John Sealy of Galveston.

INDICTMENTS OF OIL OFFICIALS DISMISSED

DALLAS, Tex.—Indictments against officials of the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Magnolia Petroleum of Texas, were nolle prossed Tuesday. The indictments were dropped both against the companies and their officials on orders from the department of justice at Washington which brought indictments here for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

### Organization Changes Needed

"The government is not only in the position of having gone along for a century without a budget, but what is at this time even more to the point it has not the organic means either for preparing or for considering one. In the executive branch there is no established agency which may be utilized for the assembling of the data required for the preparation of budget summaries. The law governing estimates requires that they be prepared and submitted by various heads of departments and independent establishments without executive review or revision; this makes it impossible to submit a budget unless the President does it on his own initiative. In Congress nine standing committees are charged with formulating bills for appropriation; a tenth committee is charged with formulating plans for raising revenue; still other committees, with an entirely different membership, are organized for reviewing the government expenditures. There is little provision made for giving coincidence of time to their action or for correlating the results of their work, and in many instances what is attempted to be done through appropriation bills prepared by one committee is undone through the appropriation bills prepared by another.

### Recommendation for Bureau

"First in the list of proposed changes in law setting forth what legislation should be enacted in order to enable the administration to transact the public business with greater economy and efficiency is a recommendation for the establishment of a bureau of central administrative control, with a controller at the head who would be responsible to the President and to Congress. Concretely the proposal is to consolidate the six auditors' offices as well as the office of the comptroller of the treasury and the other central accounting offices

of the government in one executive bureau and thereby without increasing cost to provide for a central accounting, auditing and reporting organization which would include among its activities the preparation of a budget supported by a book of estimates and a consolidated financial report of the government. This agency would also serve in the capacity of an independent agency for the preparation of special reports when requested either by the Congress or by the President.

### Need for a Budget Committee

"While it is with much hesitation that I recommend any change in committee organization in Congress, it seems to me to be highly desirable to have some provision such as has been frequently proposed by members on the floor, whereby a budget committee may be established as a final clearing house through which all the recommendations of the committees having to do with revenues and expenditures shall pass before they take the form of a definite bill.

"The special reason which I have for urging such a committee is that at present the administration is seriously handicapped by not being able to take up proposals or constructive measures affecting any particular department with any one body or committees which will undertake to consider them in all their aspects. For example, the war department finds it necessary to deal with committees and subcommittees which have charge of the legislative, executive and judicial bill, the sundry civil bill, the army bill, the fortifications bill, the military academy bill, the river and harbor bill, besides committees in which various special bills and resolutions and the various recurrent appropriations may originate.

"The interior department finds it necessary to deal with committees which have in charge the legislative, executive and judicial bill, the sundry civil bill, the Indian bill, and the pension bill. The navy department finds it necessary to carry its estimates before two different standing committees to be considered in three different bills. Neither do officers of the administration find it possible to get the whole of a particular subject before any one committee. The subject of transportation and communication (other than postal service) must be considered by the appropriations committee, agricultural committee, committee on foreign affairs, committee on military affairs, committee on naval affairs, rivers and harbors committee, and the committee on postoffices and post roads. Estimates for public health must go before three different committees, etc. For these reasons I am recommending not only that the administration be provided with adequate means for obtaining the information necessary to the executive direction and control of public business and the formulation and submission of a budget, but that Congress also make some organic provision whereby the administrative and legislative branch may coordinate their efforts in the development of the future activities of the government as well as for the determination of the expenditures needed for the current transaction of its business."

"With respect to the appropriations committee, I would recommend that no appropriation be made except pursuant to a plan which shall first have been approved by Congress in a bill separate and apart from the act making the appropriation. The formulation of a definite plan for improvements would enable committees of Congress, or, for that matter, Congress in committee as a whole, to consider what the government should undertake to do for a period of years before the requests for appropriations are taken up. This would be the alternative to the present method of having a large part of the questions of organic law and every question of authorization to incur liabilities which at the present time run some \$300,000,000 ahead of appropriations—settled in the committee on appropriations and brought in as riders on the appropriation bills at the end of sessions, when no one has time or opportunity to consider, even in general, what the thousands of items in appropriation acts contain.

"After the question had been settled as to what amount would be undertaken during a definite period, the appropriation bill authorizing it, in my opinion, should indicate what part or what project or improvement would be financed out of bond issues and what part would be financed out of the general fund. In so far as projects are to be financed out of the general fund, there should be a limitation placed on the appropriation so made, to the effect that no contract shall be let by the administrative officer under whose jurisdiction the improvement is to be made unless the estimated revenues of the year, together with the surplus and the general fund, after providing for legal reserves and estimated current expenses and fixed charges, as determined by the secretary of the treasury, are adequate to meet the obligations to be incurred under such contract. This would admit of administrative curtailment of contracts against revenues automatically in case, from loss of expected revenues, the general fund cash surplus of the treasury should disappear.

INDICTMENTS OF OIL OFFICIALS DISMISSED

DALLAS, Tex.—Indictments against officials of the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Magnolia Petroleum of Texas, were nolle prossed Tuesday. The indictments were dropped both against the companies and their officials on orders from the department of justice at Washington which brought indictments here for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The men against whom indictments are dropped are: John D. Archbold and H. C. Fogler, Jr., of New York; W. C. Teague of Plainfield, N. J.; Calvin N. Paine of Titusville, Pa.; A. C. Ebie of Dallas, E. R. Brown of Corsicana, Tex., and John Sealy of Galveston.

INDIANAPOLIS—According to Attorney General Wickersham, en route to Washington from St. Louis, Tuesday night "the indictments in Texas against officials of the Standard Oil Company were dismissed because there was no basis for the charges."

### DOCKMEN'S UNION ASKS INJUNCTION

Officers and members of the Noddle Island Assembly No. 5789 of Longshoremen, connected with the Knights of Labor, have filed a bill in the supreme judicial court alleging that a conspiracy has been entered into against them by four other longshoremen's organizations connected with the A. F. of L. and four steamship agents to prevent them from getting work at this port after March 20, 1913.

The Noddle Island Assembly asks the supreme court to enjoin the steamship agents from refusing to employ them. The four steamship agents who are named as respondents are: John H. Thomas of the White Star and Leyland, Charles Stewart of the Cunard, John Wykle of lines to Germany, Central and South America, Australia and the east, and John F. Cusick, for A. C. Lombard's Sons, representing ships from Europe, South America and the east to Boston.

PROGRESSIVES TO HOLD RALLY BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—A meeting will be held in the Bridgewater town hall Friday, Feb. 28, at 7:45 p. m., under the auspices of the Progressive town committees of Bridgewater, East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater. Joseph Walker of Boston and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University will be the speakers.

## MR. TAFT TO EMPHASIZE CONSTITUTION'S VALUE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—President William H. Taft views his future service to his country as a professor in the chair of law at Yale University to be inculcation of respect and appreciation for the constitution of the United States. President Taft expressed his views in a letter published in the Yale News Tuesday, the salient paragraphs of which are here given:

"There is nothing in this view inconsistent with progress toward the highest ideals and the broadest equality of opportunity, or with the promotion and spread of happiness among all the people."

"There is nothing in this view inconsistent with progress toward the highest ideals and the broadest equality of opportunity, or with the promotion and spread of happiness among all the people."

"If I can help the men of Yale to

know the value of our institutions and to appreciate the danger of accepting every nostrum that is offered, and of abandoning those foundations without which our government could not have been, I will be thrice content.

"There is nothing in this view inconsistent with progress toward the highest ideals and the broadest equality of opportunity, or with the promotion and spread of happiness among all the people."

### Consular Course Announced

There has just been announced at Yale a two-year course in diplomacy. Pursuit of these studies, with his degree of A. B., will entitle the student to a certificate from the president of the university. There is a demand for men so trained for the consular service, and it is believed that President Taft has been instrumental in molding this new course. The requirements of the government have been advanced in recent years as the consular service has been placed on a higher plane, and the number of equipped men has been smaller.

## GOV. WILSON TO PUSH JURY REFORM CONTEST

TRENTON, N. J.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson came to the State House today with a determination to force an issue on the vote of the Assembly Monday by which refusal was registered against pushing the jury reform bill from first to second reading.

This bill had been urged particularly by Mr. Wilson in his messages. It would take away from the sheriffs the power to draw juries and lodge it with a commission appointed by the Governor of the state.

Governor Wilson warned the members of the Legislature Monday night that as President of the United States he would feel privileged to come back even as early as next week to contest before the people of the state for pending reforms.

Mr. Wilson said he regards the act of the Assembly as a breach of party discipline. He believes, moreover, that the principle of justice in this country is at stake in the process of selecting juries and he considers the issue so vital that he declared that soon after his inauguration he might deliver several speeches on this subject before the people of northern New Jersey, most of whose assemblymen voted in effect against the Governor Monday.

"Yes, it looks as if the bill were better," said Mr. Wilson tonight, "but it is not yet. It is perfectly well known that the persons who are exerting pressure on the Legislature to defeat this bill are those who wish to control grand juries because they want to break the law, and the people of the state will understand that."

## MR. TAFT CONFRONTS BUSY LAST WEEK AS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Beginning his last seven days as chief executive, President Taft faced today the most arduous official and social program he has had mapped out for him at any time during his incumbency. Every minute of his time is allotted in advance.

The President will leave Washington promptly on the afternoon of March 4. Realizing this, friends and Washington society in general peek his presence at dinners, receptions and social functions.

Saturday is to be the President's busiest day. Beginning at the executive offices early in the morning, he will receive at least 100 callers. After lunch he will receive at the White House, he will tender a gold medal to Capt. A. H. Rostron, of the Carpathia, rescuer of more than 700 of the Titanic's passenger list. The ceremony will be held in the east room of the executive mansion attended by members of Congress and friends of the English sea commander, Captain Rostron and his wife are due in Washington Thursday from New York.

Attending a reception by Washington newspaper men at the National Press Club, later visiting the annual Knights of Columbus dinner and making a brief visit at the University Club will finish the program for the day. On his last Sunday in the White House he will receive many visitors.

Indorsement of the plan for development of Harvard square and vicinity was given by speakers at a dinner of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association last evening at the Colonial Club. Among the speakers were Prof. H. Langford Warren, Prof. John B. Humphreys, Prof. Henry V. Hubbard, former Alderman Charles H. Lake, George Wright, president of the business men's association; former Senator John Read, Edwin H. Abbott, T. H. Raymond and Thomas Hadley.

Former Alderman Lake recommended that an escalator be constructed at the Harvard square subway station. No action was taken on the report of the committee. The subject will be taken up later.

CAR SERVICE INVESTIGATED WORCESTER, Mass.—In response to a complaint made to the state railroad commission by the board of aldermen, two inspectors are here to investigate the service of the Consolidated Street Railway Company.

WASTE PAPER TO EARN \$50,000 CLEVELAND—The city's waste paper and rubbish hauling department will earn \$50,000 during 1913, against about \$20,000 in 1912.

## PERUVIAN MINISTER TALKS ON HANDLING OF LATIN-AMERICAN NEWS

Frederico Pezet Compliments The Christian Science Monitor Upon the Accuracy of Its Reports

WASHINGTON—Among officials who have commended the care used by The Christian Science Monitor in handling its Latin-American news and the accuracy of its reports in Frederico Pezet, Peruvian minister to the United States.

"I am absolutely satisfied that the reports from the Latin-American countries which appear in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor are accurate and reliable," said Mr. Pezet, "and this is peculiarly impressive at a time when it is felt in diplomatic circles here that caution must be exercised in placing credence in the average newspaper reports from the countries where there is unrest or revolution.

"Recent developments have instituted a much greater demand for news from Central and South America than ever has been known before, and it is found that the diffusion of knowledge of Latin-American events is already finding a proper channel through the columns of the Monitor.

"For this reason I feel that I could not do without a perusal of its Latin-American pages and I often have told my friends that the paper is one that should be on the desk of every diplomat and government official in Washington. "It is carrying at the present time more news of the world at large than any other paper in this country, and I am confident that its European columns are as reliable as its Latin-American pages.

"Another valuable feature of the paper which probably is not accorded its true significance outside of diplomatic circles is that its headlines really give the substance of the various articles. The importance of this is grasped when it is known that many of the sensational 'scares' used by certain papers to announce news affecting Latin-American countries are cable to those countries without the articles themselves.

"In this way grossly false impressions are created and misapprehensions aroused without excuse. Government officials and diplomats understand this situation of affairs and are unaffected by the stories and rumors thus put afoot, but the public at large are ignorant of these conditions and national sentiment errs as a result. The responsibility of the press in these matters is a heavy one and the Monitor is to be highly commended for the admirable way in which it is acquitting itself of its duty."

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# Mexico and U. S. Watch Movements of Rebels in North

## MEXICO CITY SEEKS TO PRESERVE PEACE ALONG U. S. BORDER

Huerta Officials Watch Movements of Coahuila Leader Reported to Be in Revolt at Head of Troops

## RAIL LINES ARE CUT

New Government Declares Zapata, Leader of Southern Rebels, on Way to Capital to Sign Peace Pact

(By the United Press)

MEXICO CITY—Pacification of rebels in the north and south is the immediate problem of President Victoriano Huerta and his cabinet. The city has been cut off by rail in all directions except toward Veracruz by activities of rebels.

Reported action by Governor Carranza of Coahuila, who is said to be in revolt at Monclova, at the head of the troops of that state, is being watched closely by the officials here, who realize the importance of disturbances near the border, with 10,000 United States soldiers mobilizing at Galveston and Governor Colquitt of Texas ready to order 500 militia to protect Texas.

From the south, the government announces, Gen. Emiliano Zapata is coming to Mexico City to sign a peace agreement. Recently, it is said, commissioners from Zapata returned from Mexico City to headquarters in the south, having refused terms offered by the government. Officials say today, however, that Zapata will arrive at once, agree to cease rebel raids and support Huerta.

Eufemio Zapata, brother of the rebel chief, reported to be on his way here, today declared himself governor of the state of Morelos and established his capital at Cuautla. It was stated that Cosío Robelo, commander of rurales, who escaped with 40 men, had induced Zapata to declare himself against the new government. Troops left today to engage the Zapata and Robelo forces, but it was stated this would have no effect on negotiations between Huerta and Emiliano Zapata.

## Federals Seek Carranza

Federal soldiers have left Monterrey for Monclova to attack Governor Carranza. Monclova is 150 miles south of the border. If the revolt should spread there might be fighting along the border in the vicinity of Nuevo Laredo and Ciudad Porfirio Diaz or Piedras Negras. With border warfare would come the danger of complications with the United States, which the government seeks to avoid.

Should Emiliano Zapata agree to support Huerta it is conceded that a great step will have been taken toward pacification. Zapata has been the most constant and destructive fighter in the field during the last two years. It is believed that as a federal officer he would be able to disperse other rebels in the south.

Once Zapata is in Mexico City it is considered certain that his reign as a rebel leader will be ended. He has been most insistent as to the redistribution of lands promised by the former President, and is expected to make like demands on the new government. Should he refuse to accept Huerta's terms, however, he would probably be arrested and perhaps executed.

Although a report as to the financial standing of Mexico today showed less than 200,000 pesos left in the treasury by Madero, the new government will not be handicapped by lack of funds. Offers of loans, said to total \$30,000,000, have been received from New York financial firms and accepted.

## Madero Rumor Denied

There is no confirmation of the rumor that Emilio, brother of Francisco Madero, had been shot. A despatch from Monterrey denied the story and said Emilio Madero was unharmed in an engagement near Monterrey. Emilio and Raoul Madero live at San Pedro and it is expected that they have unsuccessfully attempted to start a revolution there. Emilio with 35 men was said to be on his way to join the northern rebels when he was reported attacked.

When Ernesto Madero, Francisco I. Madero, Sr., Senora Madero, the Senora Madero, and the widow of Jose Pino Suarez left Veracruz for Havana aboard the Cuban warship Cuba, they were accompanied by Cuban Minister De Riva, who, it is reported, would ask his government to recall him.

The Cuban minister was outspoken in his opinion as to the Madero case and left the Cuban legation in charge of the secretary, saying he hoped never to return. Marco Mendez, formerly director of telegraphs, says he is trying, but with little success, to organize a strike of operators throughout the country.

President Huerta will try to persuade Rodolfo Reyes and Minister Granados to retain their positions in his cabinet until affairs are more settled. Reyes is said to be contemplating resignation from the portfolio of justice to further his own campaign for the presidency, while Minister Granados of the interior wants to quit because he is not at all in accord with the Diaz-Huerta policies.

The Huerta government may have to

render to the United States government an account and explanation of the Madero case should an insurance company successfully carry out its plan. The former President carried heavy insurance and the Maderos have demanded payment on the policy, of which Senora Madero is beneficiary.

There has been much speculation as to the attitude of the foreign governments concerning the Madero case, but diplomats believe for the present, at any rate, the official version, especially since it appears impossible to establish counter facts.

American Ambassador Wilson called on President Huerta Tuesday, and at the palace it was said he had presented representations from Washington for a more detailed and circumstantial account of the Madero case.

The commission charged with the investigation has taken considerable testimony, but has made none of it public. President Huerta insists that his will not be a government of retaliation, but will devote its energy to placation of those persons mildly antagonistic and to the exclusion of its active enemies. As indicating the sincerity of the President most of those who were arrested immediately after the overthrow of Madero have been released, among them Juan Sanchez Azcona, Madero's private secretary. An amnesty proclamation has been sent broadcast.

## Northern Rebels Active

Rebel activity in the north has increased. Whether the rebels, whose center is the state of Coahuila, have increased numerically is not known, but they have so conducted their operations that communication with the frontier has been stopped, that region between Laredo and San Luis Potosi being practically isolated.

In the south the Zapatistas continue activities, and an attack on a military train between Ozuama and Mexico City leaves little room for doubt as to their attitude toward the administration.

One of the demands of the Zapatistas, made by commissioners representing that section of the rebels, was that all Zapatista officers be admitted to the regular establishments with corresponding rank, some having taken unto themselves the title of general. To this the government objected.

The commissioners left to report to their chief, and soon word came back that the Zapatistas considered the revolution still in progress. The government has sent forces southward toward Cuernavaca along the line of the Central railway, a portion of which, destroyed by rebels, will be rebuilt.

## Orozco Aid Is Sought

To offset the antagonism of the Zapatistas the government believes that there will be no difficulty in concluding arrangements with Juan Andrew Almazan and Julio Radillo, the two most prominent leaders of the state of Guerrero. Nor is there much doubt that arrangements can be made with representatives of Orozco's army.

Benjamin Arguemedo, Cheche Campos and the two Orozcos have expressed willingness to cooperate. Their field which has been in the district about Tereon, and if arrangements are made it is not improbable that they may be employed in combating the new revolution centered in Coahuila.

The official closing of the port of Laredo was the first public intimation here that the government regarded the rebels to the north of Monterrey as unfriendly to the new regime. The cutting of the National railroad between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, and between San Luis and Tampico indicates that the government has much before it can subjugate the rebels.

## Southern States Not in

In the far south three states, Tabasco, Campeche and Yucatan, have not recognized the new government. Owing to the remoteness of these states, the government is not inclined to consider their attitude a menace, and President Huerta expresses keen optimism regarding the entire situation. He professes to believe that energetic action coupled with diplomacy will result in early pacification of the country.

Regarding the adhesion of the state of Aguascalientes there has been some doubt and Gen. Carlos Garcia Hidalgo, chief of the staff of President Huerta, has been sent there to take over the government. He is the fifth army general to be slated for a governorship.

Since Huerta's assumption of power new straps have been bestowed upon numerous officers. Among these are Col. Diaz Ordaz, Gen. Felix Diaz, chief lieutenant at Veracruz. He was removed from the military prison there, promoted to general and named as commandant of Veracruz.

General Angeles, whose reluctance to join in the movement against Madero resulted in his arrest, has been released and, it is said, will retire.

## COMMERCE HIGH PUPILS PERFORM

The third in a series of five concerts was given by the six musical organizations of the High School of Commerce before classes of the school this morning. The program carried out was as follows: Overture, "Marriage of Figaro," orchestra; selection, "Santa Lucia," second glee club; Spanish waltz, orchestra; selection, "Yachting Glee," glee club; "Apple Blossoms," second orchestra; "Bohemian Girl," selection, band; "Chansonette," string quartet.

## MAINE ELECTION DAY UNCHANGED

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine Senate approved Tuesday a majority unfavorable report on a proposed amendment to the state constitution to change the biennial state election from September to November.

## COAHUILA'S GOVERNOR IN REVOLT; FEDERALS SENT TO CHECK HIM

EAGLE PASS, Tex.—Governor Carranza of the state of Coahuila, Mex., who has proclaimed himself opposed to the Huerta government and has marched from Saltillo, the state capital, at the head of the rebellious state troops, is reported to be near Monclova, 150 miles south of the border.

A force of federals under Gen. Tracy Aubert is said to be on the way from Monterrey to engage him. Governor Carranza and his followers have abandoned all railroad equipment at Monclova.

Federal officials at Piedras Negras, formerly Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, across the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, have abandoned their posts and fled to the American side of the boundary. They were followed by many of the residents, despite assurances of the commander of the 400 volunteer troops, which compose Piedras Negras garrison, that they would not be molested.

Six troops of the fourteenth United States cavalry and a machine gun platoon are quartered at Ft. Clark, 25 miles from Eagle Pass. This force, army officers declare, will be able to handle any situation that might arise along the boundary of the state of Coahuila in connection with the revolution launched by General Carranza.

## Troops Arriving at Galveston; More to Camp at Texas City

GALVESTON, Tex.—Brig.-Gen. Frederick A. Smith, commanding the fifth brigade of the second army division, and 300 soldiers of his brigade are encamped at Ft. Crockett.

The second and third battalions of the seventh infantry and the first battalion of the nineteenth infantry arrive today, and additional troops to arrive during the day will bring the number of men mobilized at Galveston tonight to 3000.

The entire fifth brigade, with company D, signal corps, company E, engineers, and field hospital No. 3, will be encamped at Ft. Crockett. The fourth and sixth brigades, with an actual strength of 10,000 men, will be camped at Texas City, near Houston. All infantry organizations mobilizing here have been supplied with ammunition.

Capt. De Forest Chandler, in charge of the army aviation camp at Augusta, Ga., has been ordered to report immediately with all officers, men and machines at Galveston.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, commander of the central department and second division, with his staff, is on his way from Chicago to Texas City, where he will take charge of the soldiers to be assembled there.

Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss arrived in San Antonio today to assume command of the cavalry division and the southern department of the army. With his arrival Brig.-Gen. E. Z. Steever was relieved of temporary command of the department and will return to El Paso as commander of the second brigade.

## Maderos on Way to Havana and Later to Come to New Orleans

VERACRUZ, Mex.—Senora Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and Senora Francisco I. Madero, Sr., the wife and mother, respectively, of former President Madero, arrived here yesterday on a special car from Mexico City. They were escorted by the Cuban minister to Mexico, Manuel Marquez Sterling. They immediately went on board the Cuban gunboat Cuba, where they met Francisco I. Madero, Sr., and Ernesto Madero. As soon as the party had gone on board the Cuba sailed for Havana.

The departure of the women from Mexico took place with the agreement of the Mexican government. The members of the Madero family intend to remain in Havana for some days and will then probably go to New Orleans, but their ultimate destination is Europe.

## Soldiers in Sonora Announce Allegiance to Huerta Regime

EL PASO, Tex.—Reports say that Maderista troops in Sonora today announced allegiance to the provisional government. About 3000 Yaqui Indians are not pacified.

Every Mexican in New Mexico, Arizona and western Texas is to be given a tract of land in Mexico if the plan of Gen. David de La Fuente and Emilio Vasquez Gomez, former rebel leaders, is adopted. De La Fuente is on his way to Mexico City to urge this plan.

A Mexico City despatch says recruiting the Mexican federal army to 150,000 men was started by Huerta today. His plan is to make the government capable of handling any insurrection. Chihuahua has been called upon to supply 20,000 men.

## COAL BILL REPORT A MISTAKE

Having discovered that a favorable report was made when an adverse one was intended, on the bill requiring coal to be sold by the long ton, the mercantile affairs committee of the Legislature Tuesday asked in the House to have the bill recommitted and the request was granted.

## TEXAS SENATOR TO DEMAND TROOPS AT MORE BORDER POINTS

WASHINGTON—Demands upon the government for troops to protect El Paso and other border points are expected to be made today, either through the Senate foreign affairs committee or upon the floor of the Senate, by senators from Texas and New Mexico.

Telegrams from city and state officials have been received by Senators Sheppard of Texas and Fall and Catron of New Mexico and they have decided to ask the Senate to demand an explanation from the war department for the recent orders withdrawing border troops.

The protests are directed at the concentration of the border troops at Galveston. It is claimed this leaves unprotected a long stretch of country where Mexican forces are strongest. Senator Sheppard said that he would go before the foreign relations committee and ask that body to take the matter up with the war department.

Senator Fall said that if the foreign relations committee does not act at once he will present a resolution in the Senate calling upon the secretary of war for a full statement of the purpose of the concentration of troops at Galveston.

## El Paso Man Wires

The most vigorous protests came as the result of the withdrawal of artillery from El Paso. A telegram received by Senator Sheppard from C. E. Kelley, mayor of El Paso, said in part:

"It is impossible for us to conceive of any reason for what is being done here, and it is exposing our people to an unnecessary hazard. Cannot something be done to prevent further movement of troops from here? What relief may we expect? Please communicate with war department and ascertain its purposes, as we must organize for protection and have state troops sent here if it is the purpose of the government not to place here immediately an adequate number of federal soldiers."

W. M. Holabird of Los Angeles, receiver for the California Development Company, which controls the Imperial valley irrigation system, has telegraphed to Washington asking that troops be sent to the Lower California border between Yuma, Ariz., and Calexico, Cal., to protect the head gates and canals, on which 30,000 American ranchers are dependent for their water supply. He has sent a similar request to the governor of Lower California.

## General Steever Reports

General Steever at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, after laying inquired into the situation on the south side of the river near Brownsville, Tex., which led to a possibility of a Texan invasion, reported to the war department that the apprehension was groundless.

United States Deputy Marshal Linton had told General Steever that everything was quiet on the American side of the river; there had been no outrages there and he knew of none in Matamoros on the Mexican side.

At a cabinet meeting yesterday all the recent despatches from Ambassador Wilson and American consuls in various parts of Mexico were read and discussed.

The conclusion was reached that nothing remains to be done at this time to safeguard American interests in Mexico, in view of the excellent disposition professed toward Americans by the Huerta government.

The only possibility of serious trouble came from the consul at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, who reported that Col. Jesus Carranza, brother of the Governor of Coahuila, had arrived there with an armed band of 200 men with the intention of establishing headquarters in the city of Monclova for the purpose of maintaining order.

## Say Attitude Assumed

It is strongly suspected however that the apparently bellicose attitude of some of the Madero governors and other officials, as well as that of a number of rebel leaders, had been assumed in the hope of thereby inducing the new government to provide them with remunerative offices.

The attitude of the revolutionists in the Durango district remains problematical. A band of 68 banditti sacked property of the American Smelter Securities Company near Voladoras Sunday night and of the American manager, who was attacked and saved only by the payment of 500 Mexican dollars to his assailants.

The consul at Durango further reported that 200 volunteers had deserted from the Torreon garrison, presumably to oppose the new government. He said bridges on the Mexican railroad have been burned north and south of Torreon and between that city and Saltillo.

## BAPTISTS URGE WEBB BILL

MANCHESTER, N. H.—New England Baptist convention in session here framed a telegram to President Taft Tuesday night, urging him to approve the Webb bill, which stands passed by Congress to prevent interstate shipments of liquor into prohibition territory.

## PROGRESSIVES TO HAVE RALLY

The opening rally by the Young Men's Progressive Municipal party of Cambridge will be at 8 this evening in the wardrobe, City building, Central square. Arthur F. Blanchard, candidate for mayor and others are to speak.

## DEPARTMENT STORE ORIGINATED IN PARIS

United States Copied It Forty-Four Years Ago and Now It Is Said to Represent Greatest Business Carried on in America

MUCH has been said and written in regard to the wonderful Paris importations that are admired and purchased so extensively in the department stores, but comparatively little of the fact that the "City on the Seine" furnished the idea for the department store itself.

Yet Parisian shoppers and business men looked on in astonishment when one of their venturesome merchants divided his shop into numerous departments, each of which was devoted to the sale of a special class of goods, and called it a "department store." Admiration and increased patronage followed; the new establishment became an established success and America, quick to follow when Paris leads, saw her opportunity and in two years department stores were inaugurated in large cities, Boston, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia all claiming priority in the undertaking.

From this small beginning 44 years ago has evolved the marvelous distribution of goods which, it is said, is the greatest business now carried on in America, both in its volume and in the number of people it employs. The annual business of some of the large stores exceeds \$60,000,000, and the payroll is from \$15,000 to \$20,000 daily, or from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 yearly.

President Grant made the statement at the opening of a department store in Philadelphia in 1877 that "it takes as much generalship to organize a business like this as to organize an army." Considering the great undertakings and the remarkable achievements of the modern retail establishment, such a remark today would seem stating the situation moderately, although at that time it was deemed almost extravagant.

President Taft, in a recent address in the same city, emphasized the importance of the department store by referring to it as "one of the most important instrumentalities in modern life for the promotion of comfort among the people"; and the shopping public agrees with his further statement that "it means a reduction in the cost of living and necessary effort that we do not always appreciate." One may have traveled far and wide, but probably in no other place in the world, of the same area, can one find a greater variety of interesting subjects than are found in the modern retail store. A million articles of merchandise, each with a long history of development from the raw material to the finished product, speak to the thoughtful visitor of the various countries from which they come; of the different grades of civilization; of the honest endeavor to produce perfect work; of the origin, the development, the associations of the manufacture of the articles, and of the makers of history who have played so important a part in the origin of styles and fashions.

To follow the process of manufacture of the various lines of merchandise in a department store from their beginning to their final place in the lives of the purchasers would bring one into contact with most of the activities of mankind. Through the process of imagination one may see the native needlewoman of the European countries weaving the dainty thread into exquisite lace or embroidery to enhance the beauty of the queens of fashion at the opera. He may see the cotton pickers of the South as they gather the pure white cotton into baskets, the workers at the loom, who weave it into cloth; and finally hear the buzz of the power machines in the factory, where girls make it up into dainty garments for the daughter of the wealthy man or the wage earner in the office or store. One may see the trapper in the cold countries of the north seeking furs; the diamond diggers of South Africa; the silk growers of the Orient or the rug makers of Europe and Asia; and he realizes that all countries find in the department store a great clearing house for their handicraft.

One aim of mercantile establishments is to give to the public institutions that will furnish merchandise quickly and easily, and at the same time satisfactorily, and to this end the variety of lines carried is increasing rapidly. As yet it is not known of any store where orders are taken for kingdoms or principalities but some stores have established real estate departments. Modern business methods have been so perfected that in the most expeditious manner the whole house may be furnished with the assistance of an expert interior decorator; the entire family may be clothed; the table furnished with meats, vegetables and groceries; and orders taken for coal. The bill may be paid at the office of the cashier before the customer leaves the store; or if he is responsible he may not wait for the bill—it will be sent to him by mail and he may remit the amount due on the first of the month.

It is a long step from the little crossroads store of a few years ago to the modern department store from the former. The basic idea of each was to furnish goods to the customers in the best possible manner, and the difference is that the department store is enabled to reach its aim on an enlarged scale and with increased facilities. With the broad conceptions of the functions of the twentieth century merchants, the dry goods establishments have come to be not

merely distributors of merchandise. The method of grouping many departments under one roof and purchasing in large quantities so reduces expenses that customers profit by lower prices and better service. The great volume of business transacted permits the securing of experts in the different departments.

As one walks leisurely through a store, halting occasionally to talk with a salesman who has made a thorough study of his line of goods or with a buyer who has just returned from a purchasing trip to distant lands, or to a decorator, thoroughly awake to the possibilities permitted him through the handling of the choicest selections of merchandise from all countries, one may realize something of the esthetic influence that a modern store has upon the development of the taste of the public. When it is remembered that 10,000 people pass through the doors of some of these stores every hour in the day, the measure of influence these artists are enabled to exert is large in comparison with that in other institutions where the esthetic element is prominent. Not only is this influence exerted in the store, but the establishment places the artistic furnishings in the homes where hundreds of thousands of people come in daily contact with the good taste and refinement these beautiful articles of furnishings reflect.

In his book entitled "The Making of a Merchant," Harlow N. Higginbotham says: "Few modern marvels surpass in interest the great department store. Certainly this is so for the man of commercial tastes and pursuits, and I cannot doubt that, in possibly a lesser degree, it is so for the great mass of the American people. Perhaps there are other developments of twentieth century progress better adapted to stand as types of the age, but it must be granted that the department store is distinctly a latter day institution, which is clearly representative of conspicuous elements and tendencies in the life of the present hour."

## MUSIC

### BRANDEGEE RECITAL

In Steiner hall Tuesday evening Miss Hildegard Brandegee, the violinist, gave a recital before an enthusiastic house, presenting the following program: sonata in D, Rust; "Spanish Symphony," Lalo; nocturne, Chopin-Auer; "Oriental," Cesar Cui; "En Bateau," Debussy; "Humoresque," Tor Aulin; suite in A, Sinding. Miss Brandegee was assisted at the piano by Rudolph Nagel.

For the second time during the winter Miss Brandegee played the "Spanish Symphony" of Lalo in Boston, and for the second time she held the attention of a discriminating audience to her reading of its four finely proportioned and neatly balanced movements. An appearance before the Chromatic Club early in January was the violinist's opportunity to rehearse this work in a partially public way and to test the sensitiveness of the Boston ear to her interpretation. The experience of the first concert may be said to have led the artist to the conclusion that a stern technique counts more than a free self-expression in a community whose routine of musical activity includes a Mozart string quartet, yesterday, a Wagner opera today and a Debussy symphonic picture tomorrow.

Miss Brandegee, appearing formally in public, assuredly did not let herself go. She had a strong guard out at every angle of her technical fortifications. She therefore guarded off successfully all critical attack, but she did not in full measure express herself. "The Spanish Symphony" will do much to make its way to the hearts of listeners on the impulse of its themes and developments. It will keep everybody intent to the last note because of its inevitable logic. No plot of novel is more engaging than the sequence of ideas in this work. It is one of the most grateful of program selections for a violinist because it can take care of itself so well. It brings plain success to the artist who reads it accurately and sympathetically, as Miss Brandegee read it. But it brings triumph only to the artist who can make it both unfold an interesting plot and give enlightening comment on the times. The whole piece is a drama of modern manners. The rondo with which it so happily closes is the climax of a brilliant comedy pageant.

### MISS MERRILL'S RECITAL

Miss Laurie Merrill, violinist, appeared in recital at the Copley-Plaza ballroom Tuesday afternoon, with Vanni Maroux, baritone, as the assisting artist. Mme.

## Delft Tea Room

429 BOYLSTON STREET (Near Berkeley Street)

Under English Tea Room Management

Luncheon 11-3

Afternoon Tea 3:30-5:30

DINNER and SUPPER

8:30-8

Edith Rowena Noyes played the accompaniments of the violinist; Charles Strong played those of the singer.

The program included the following pieces by Miss Merrill: Adagio and "Gondoliera" from third suite, Ries; "Viennese dance," Kreisler; "Romance," "Regrets," "Vieuxtemps; minuet in E-flat major, Beethoven; "La Precieuse," Couperin-Kreisler. The baritone's selections included the following: "Le Soldat de Marsala," Nadaud; "Bilitis," Trepat; "Je n'en ai jamais aimé qu'une," Cui; "Chanson de la puce," Moussorgsky; "Plaisir d'amour," Martini.

**ORDER FOR BONDS NECESSARY**  
BALTIMORE—That the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company could not issue its \$62,500,000 worth of securities, as proposed recently, without first getting the approval of the state public service commission, was decided on Tuesday by the circuit of Baltimore. It was announced that the company would file the necessary application with the commission at once.

**W. L. DOUGLAS BRYAN HOST**  
MIAMI, Fla.—In honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who leave here today for Washington to attend the inauguration of President Wilson, former Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts gave a dinner at the Royal Palm hotel Tuesday night.

**MINERS' WAGES RAISED**  
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—The United States Coal & Coke Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has advanced the wages of its 3000 employees about 8 per cent from March 1.

## "Last Call"

(FOR FEBRUARY ONLY)

Womens Suits

Cleaned or Dyed Black and Refinished

\$2.50

Regular Price \$3.50 to \$5.00

Mens Suits

Cleaned or Dyed Black and Pressed

\$1.50

Last Week—Only Until March 1st

Look through your closets and see if you have a soiled winter or summer suit put away that will be much improved by cleaning. Moths do not attack CLEAN clothes only where there are spots which we thoroughly remove. Clothes kept clean wear 25% longer. Work done in our very best manner.

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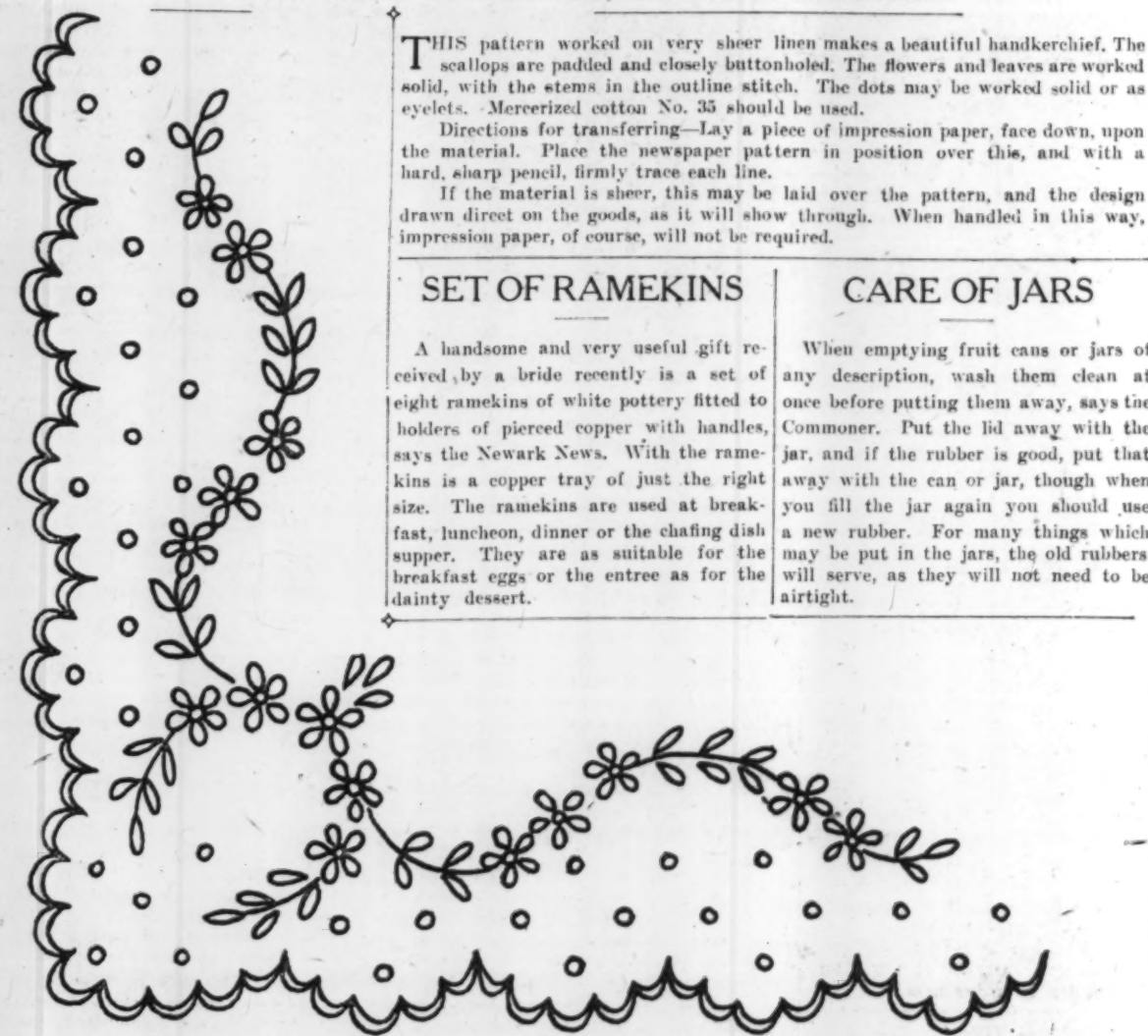


# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## HANDKERCHIEF CORNER EMBROIDERY MOTIF CHESTNUTS ADD TO BILL OF FARE

Flowers and leaves worked solid, with stems in outline stitch

Egg chops and other novel dishes



THIS pattern worked on very sheer linen makes a beautiful handkerchief. The scallops are padded and closely buttonholed. The flowers and leaves are worked solid, with the stems in the outline stitch. The dots may be worked solid or as eyelets. Mercerized cotton No. 35 should be used.

Directions for transferring—Lay a piece of impression paper, face down, upon the material. Place the newspaper pattern in position over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil, firmly trace each line.

If the material is sheer, this may be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way, impression paper, of course, will not be required.

### SET OF RAMEKINS

A handsome and very useful gift received by a bride recently is a set of eight ramekins of white pottery fitted to holders of pierced copper with handles, says the Newark News. With the ramekins is a copper tray of just the right size. The ramekins are used at breakfast, luncheon, dinner or the chafing dish supper. They are as suitable for the breakfast eggs or the entree as for the dainty dessert.

### CARE OF JARS

When emptying fruit cans or jars of any description, wash them clean at once before putting them away, says the Commoner. Put the lid away with the jar, and if the rubber is good, put that away with the can or jar, though when you fill the jar again you should use a new rubber. For many things which may be put in the jars, the old rubbers will serve, as they will not need to be airtight.

## SMART GOWN IN SIMPLE STYLE

Lines are graceful and neck is worn open

THE gown that is at once simple and smart is the one for which every woman is seeking. This one can be made without much effort. The lines are graceful and becoming and the sleeves can be made to the wrists or to the elbows as liked.

As shown here, there are frills of lace arranged under the box plait at the front of the blouse that give a dainty touch. The neck is worn open, but there is a chemisette that can be adjusted when occasion requires, and, if a plainer dress is wanted, the frills can be omitted.

The material here illustrated is one of the new ones in ribbed weave combining silk and cotton, and every variation of the poplin weave is popular, but the model can be utilized for various fabrics. Crepes are exceedingly fashionable and silk crepe, wool crepe and cotton crepe all make up prettily in this way. Ratine is extensively used, and new ratine is delightfully light in weight and charming. The cotton ratines of the season are really lovely, for this material has been developed into something very charming and quite unlike what at first appeared.

We are using silks for simple gowns also, and this model would be a good one for any of the simple sorts, foulard, crepe de chine or the charmeuse that is such a pronounced favorite.

In this case, trimming has been arranged over the box plait of the blouse and over the plait at the front of the skirt for a portion of its length, but this treatment is not necessary.

The gown consists of a three-piece skirt and a plain blouse. Each is finished with a narrow box plait at the front and the two are joined at the waist line.

For the medium size, the gown will require 8 yards of material 27, 5 yards 36 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard 21 for the collar, ¾ yard 21 for the trimming illustrated, 1 yard of lace for the frills, ½ yard 18 for the chemisette.

The pattern of the gown (7672) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manhattan agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



BROOM HOOK

If a common brass hook is screwed into the end of the handle of the broom by which to hang it up when not in use the usefulness of the broom will be prolonged.—New Haven Journal Courier.

## TRIED RECIPES

### OATMEAL CRISPS

SIFT together one pint very fine oatmeal, one half pint of graham flour, one half teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of sugar and one half teaspoonful of baking powder. Add one half pint of cream and mix into a dough almost too soft to handle. Let this stand for half an hour, until the flour absorbs the extra moisture, when you will be able to handle it easily. Flour the pastry board with graham flour, then roll out the dough to about one third of an inch in thickness. Cut out with a biscuit cutter and prick each crisp with a fork after laying on a greased baking tin. Bake in a moderate oven about 10 minutes, watching closely, as they burn readily. After baking they must be handled with care, as they break easily.

### OATMEAL CRACKNELS

These are much the same as the crisps, but not quite as rich. Mix together one and one half pints very fine oatmeal and a pint of milk and stand in a cool place for five hours to swell. Sift together one half pint of graham flour, a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder and add to the oatmeal that has been soaked the prescribed time. Mix into smooth dough that can be easily handled. Flour the pastry board with cornmeal, turn the dough upon it and roll out to about a quarter of an inch in thickness. Stamp into rounds with a biscuit cutter, lay on greased tins, wash over with milk and bake in moderate oven about 10 minutes, watching closely.

### HOMEMADE PORK LOAF

Put a small leg of fresh pork into a saucepan with a quartered onion, a bay leaf and six peppercorns. Cover with water and cook slowly until the meat is tender and may be readily removed from the bones. Skin, and when the meat is cold chop in coarse pieces. Boil three eggs hard, shell and cut nice slices from the large part, throwing the ends in with the meat that is to be chopped. Put the minced meat into a saucepan, season well with salt, parsley, mace, pepper and a little sage. Add a half cupful of bread crumbs and enough of the pot liquor to make the mixture quite moist. As soon as the mixture is heated through, add a couple of beaten eggs, cook a moment longer, then take from the fire. Wet a mold or basin with cold water, cover the sides and bottom with slices of hard-boiled egg and lemon. Turn the hot meat

PRICES are high. Every one concedes it. But the wise woman is the one who does not groan at conditions, but seeks to outwit them. Here, for example, are some appetizing dishes well within the means of the average housekeeper.

Winter corn fritters can be made from a can of grated corn, two eggs, salt and pepper to season highly. Beat in the stiff whites last. Fry in hot butter, drop in the skillet with a spoon. If the mixture runs too much, a very little flour may be added.

If you do not wish to use the entire can of corn on fritters, season it well with butter, salt and pepper, and bring to a boil. When cold mix with chopped green peppers and mayonnaise and fill the shells of green peppers, or serve on hearts of lettuce for a salad.

Stewed bananas make a nice change in vegetables. Skin and scrape off the soft surface. Cut in half. Stew in boiling water five minutes, drain, and serve hot with melted butter, salt and pepper.

For a dessert made from left-over toast stir into a pint of milk grated rind of a lemon and two ounces of sugar. Make very hot, flavor with a teaspoonful of brandy or a half teaspoonful of vanilla. Dip the toast into this mixture, then into beaten egg, and fry quickly in butter. Some persons cook it on a well greased griddle. Sprinkle with sugar and serve hot with a hard sauce.

An ordinary omelette is made novel by serving on a bed of hot cream sauce—the ordinary white sauce highly seasoned—with fried cucumbers laid all around the omelette. To cook the cucumber, dip each slice first in flour, then in egg and bread crumbs, and fry until brown in boiling lard. Season well with salt and pepper.

Chestnuts should be used more than they are in household cookery, says the New York Times. As a vegetable remove the shell and fry the nut in a little butter until the inner skin comes off

easily. Boil in salted water, or, better yet, in a nice soup stock, until the chestnuts are tender, but not broken. Remove from the stock and serve with a white sauce made from the liquid.

An attractive entree for a formal luncheon is made by putting the chestnuts thus cooked in a loaf of bread prepared as a croûton. Remove the crust of the loaf, scoop out a cavity in the center, and cook in plenty of butter until a delicate brown.

Chestnuts are delicious served with chicken croquettes when made in a puree. Boil shelled nuts until the skin is easily removed. Then cook in enough white sauce to cover them until very soft, when they are pressed while hot through a vegetable press. Return the pulp to a saucepan, add a cupful of milk, half a cup of the stock in which the nuts were simmered, salt, pepper, a teaspoonful of sugar and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Stir over the fire until very hot and heap in the middle of a hot platter surrounded by the croquettes. The rest of the stock may be poured over the croquettes, if slightly thickened and seasoned.

A delicious supper dish is compounded from large oysters in the half shell sprinkled freely with minced fresh mushrooms and salt pork. Season with pepper and cook in a hot oven for about eight minutes or until the oysters begin to curl.

Do you know egg chops? Allow an egg for each person, hard boil, and cut white and yolks into small cubes. Make a white sauce, allowing a tablespoonful of butter and flour each to every pint of milk for thickening. Season highly with cayenne and black pepper, salt, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, half a grated nutmeg, and a few drops of onion juice. Stir in the eggs just before removing from the stove. When the mixture is cold, mold, dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry in boiling lard in a basket. Serve with Hollandaise or white sauce.

## DRESS RESTRICTED BY KINGS

Fines that helped fill monarchs' coffers

IN comparison with the wide variety of styles, and the freedom with which people choose their dress at the present time, it is interesting to note some of the restrictions of a few generations ago. The reigning sovereigns of the different countries have been largely responsible for the strict laws which have been in force regarding dress. In some countries the idea has been to prevent extravagance among the people; in others the use of different styles as a distinctive feature of the various grades of society and a desire for money on the part of the monarch has led to the making of laws the breaking of which was punishable by a fine to be paid to the crown.

Henry VIII, for the latter reason, resolved on regulating the dress of the country and ordained that any one wearing costly articles, except persons with a liberal income, should be obliged to keep ready a horse and armor for the king's use in time of war. It was also ordered that, "if any temporal person of full age, whose wife . . . doth wear any gown, or petticoat of silk, or any velvet in her kirtle, or in any lining or part of her gown—other than cuffs or edging—or pearl or stone or any chain of gold about her neck, or upon any part of her apparel, have not found or kept a light horse furnished shall lose £10 every three months while he has so neglected." This required the husband of the woman of fashion to pay not only the dressmakers bills but to

meet the taxgatherer every three months with £10.

During the reign of Henry IV., no person of low rank was allowed to wear any cloth of gold, or velvet, or to wear a robe long enough to reach the ground. The wearing of long sleeves was also forbidden.

Not only in England but in many other countries have peculiar laws regarding dress been in force. Under the Emperor Paul of Russia, a man wearing long trousers instead of knee-breeches was certain to be arrested. Even the texture of the neckcloth was regulated by law, and a man was caned in the public street for wearing one of more than the prescribed thickness.

Laws restricting the wearing of woolen were enforced in no uncertain way in Egypt a few centuries ago. The wearing of woolen garments was the custom chiefly of the poor, but occasionally of the rich, or by priests, who were permitted an upper dress of this material, but the wearer was obliged to put it off before entering the temple. In no grade of society was the wearing of wool next to the skin permitted.

## BRIGHT COVERS FOR CUSHIONS

ODDS and ends of bright gingham left over from the making of the little dresses, make very pretty cushion covers. Any shapes may be used in the piecing, and a pretty pattern for a quilt block will do nicely. Harmonizing colors should be chosen, and if the colors are all dark, or light, they may be "lived" by doing fancy stitches with fadeless crochet cottons, or the cottons used for such work, over the seams. The pieces may be made into small blocks or strips and joined together with heading, either white or colored, or dress braid, and the top and bottom may be "tufted" after a lining of cotton is laid between.—Commoner.

## LUNCHEON BREAD

There is no better way of using sour milk than in making a spoon bread after this recipe, says the Newark News. Break an egg into two cupfuls of sour milk and then sift into the mixture a generous cupful of white cornmeal, half a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of soda; beat this mixture thoroughly. Grease a pan or dish holding about a quart and put it on the stove till it is very hot; then pour the batter into it and bake till a delicate brown in a hot oven. This will take about a quarter of an hour. Serve immediately.

## PREVENTS BURNING

A flatiron stand will be found useful on the range to keep the contents of a saucepan warm without danger of burning, says the Atlanta Constitution. It is also useful when one desires food to simmer; there is then no fear of sticking or burning on a hot stove.

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Sale of Remnants  
at ½ less than former prices.

This season's accumulation of Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins, Crepes, Chiffons, Black and Colored Dress Goods and Washable Fabrics.

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"Bon Ton."

Excellent models for slender, medium and well-developed figures. Made of Batiste, Coutil and Broche.  
3.00, 3.50, 4.00 to 6.00

"Royal Worcester."

Many models for every type of figure.  
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Exclusive Tailored Suits and Dresses in two and three piece models, including copies of Foreign Styles. Materials,—Plain and Brocaded Silks, Charmeuse and Matelasse.

Afternoon Dresses in a variety of materials and dressy models.  
19.75, 35.00 and 52.00

Tailored Suits of Serge and Whipcord. . . .  
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Demi-Tailored Suits of Novelty Check Fabrics, Imported Serge and Bedford Cord.  
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Showing of a selection of distinctive models in Lingerie, Cotton Voile, Embroidered Net, Fancy Crepe, Eponge and Linen Dresses, suitable for Southern wear.  
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Perfumed  
**RAINEAU**  
Delightful Bath Powder  
Adds much to the pleasure of the bath. It softens and perfumes the water, cleanses the skin and causes the sweet scent of the water to pervade the room. It is neatly packed in an enameled tin container with convenient shaker top. Price 25c. Ask for it at Toilet Counters or send 10c for sample of Raineau. Dorothy Vernon Perfume and Toilet Water.  
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**VICTOR LAS**  
*Sol. Bloom* Two Wonderful Stores  
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Prices Right Stock Bright Terms Light.

## TO SET COLORS

To set blue and lavender, dissolve one ounce of sugar of lead in two and one-half gallons of hot water, stir with a wooden stick and let stand until lukewarm, says the Tacoma Tribune. Soak articles in this two hours and then hang up to drip dry. They should be washed thoroughly afterwards. For pink and green add one-half cup strong vinegar to two and a half gallons of water. Proceed as above.

## KERCHIEF CASES

The latest thing in handkerchief cases looks like a great pillow muf of lingerie. It is made of sheer mull or handkerchief linen, heavily embroidered and scalloped all about the edges, says the New York Sun. Fine valenciennes edging shows under the scallop. The foundation of the case, to which the embroidered cover is fastened with ribbon, is of heavy quilted silk, pink or pale blue.

## OLD PHOTOGRAPHS A PROBLEM

One may burn, or remount, or put on a screen

WHAT to do with old photographs is a question that frequently comes up in every household, especially at moving or housecleaning time. Many pictures, which once seemed valuable, for one room of another, may, with impunity, be consigned to the flames. There will usually be found, however, a large number that it is desirable to preserve, and as the once venerated photograph album is now considered a nuisance and too cumbersome to have around, some more compact way of keeping old photographs is necessary. Those that one desires to save may be soaked off the mounts very carefully and dried between blotting paper, then mounted on sheets of thin cardboard. To save space the pictures should be placed close together with clippings, memoranda or dates that one cares to preserve. These sheets of cardboard may then be kept in a looseleaf cover or a fancy cover which

may be made of cretonne, silk or embroidered linen.

Another plan, which was worked out by a young girl, furnished an interesting screen for her bedroom. A frame was secured and linen of a light shade of blue—the prevailing color of her room—was stretched across. On this was pasted a great variety of photographs which had been soaked from their mounts. Pictures of her school friends, of her family, and kodak pictures of places she had visited, of outings and parties, all found a place on this unique screen. It was an interesting addition to the furnishing of her room, and a practical way of preserving the photographs.

An egg dish fitted with a hot water bath is one of the novelties in table furnishings. The "bath" is goblet shaped and may be had in either silver or copper.

**R. J. HORNER & CO.**  
20-22-24-26 WEST 36th ST.  
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FURNITURE-DECORATIONS-RUGS  
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FURNITURE, DECORATIONS AND ORIENTAL RUGS FOR HOMES OF REFINEMENT



## M. BRIAND STANDS FIRMLY IN FAVOR OF ELECTORAL REFORM

New French Premier Makes Issue Obviously Clear to Senate Committee, Which in General Is Against Bill

### DECISION IS FORCED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Now that the immediate excitement caused by the presidential election has subsided all interest is centered on the new government. The general desire to know M. Briand's attitude on the question of electoral reform has been intense, and it is well to realize that this is really the vital internal question of the time being in France, and the one which outweighs all others.

When the new cabinet came into office the usual declaration of policy was, perhaps, somewhat vague with regard to this matter. The very absence of the word "quotient" from the Ministerial declaration led to the latest rumors as to what M. Briand's attitude would be with regard to the present bill, which, it will be remembered, has already passed the Chamber of Deputies.

Many of M. Briand's friends, knowing the violent opposition of that section of the Republican party which is led by M. Clemenceau, thought it necessary to advise a policy of definite moderation. Some even proposed that concessions should be made weakening the very essential principles of the bill.

### Decision Awaited

Upon this the excitement in political circles, and in fact throughout the country, became immense, and the definite decision of the government was awaited with anxious impatience.

M. Briand has now put an end to all uncertainty for he has just appeared before the Senate committee sitting on electoral reform, under the presidency of M. Clemenceau himself, to which he has stated fully the attitude of the present government towards the bill.

M. Briand said in effect that the government intends to support the present bill in the Senate in its essential principles, namely, vote by ballot and equitable representation of minorities based on the system of a quotient. He went on to say that if once this essential principle were accepted by the Senate, the government were prepared to make concessions in the largest sense on all secondary questions, including those about which the committee had seemed to be specially concerned, viz., the prevention of fraudulent voting, etc.

M. Briand also insisted that the committee should make its report as early as possible so that the bill could be discussed in the Senate at an early date.

### Issue is Obviously Clear

It is now definitely known that the present government intends to pursue strictly the policy of the late cabinet. The interesting feature of this interview lies in the fact that the committee in general are opposed to the present bill. The statement of the premier was of such a character as to make the issue obviously clear and simple, his manner indicating that the government deliberately desired the committee to express its opinion either one way or the other on the issue raised at the earliest possible opportunity. M. Briand thus created a situation that will not prove too convenient to those senators whose party interests and influence would seem to possess more weight than do the wishes of their constituents.

In following the precedent of his able predecessors in explaining the views of the government in so frank and unreserved a manner, so far as the essential principle is concerned, M. Briand has cut the ground from under the feet of those whose policies hang upon the uncertainties and complexities surrounding the various issues. This has been hitherto possible simply through the over-cautious attitude of ministers, who have rather relied upon a policy of arrangement with their opponents to secure the acceptance of a measure than upon the absolute merits of the measure itself.

## CLUB AWARDS SCHOLARSHIP

NEWTON, Mass.—The Newton Harvard Club last night awarded its first scholarship of \$150 to Charles Gilfix of Clinton street, a member of the Harvard class of 1913 and Newton high school graduate of '09.

Dean Hurlburt spoke on the progress of Harvard during the 30 years he has been connected with it, and answered questions from the floor. William F. Garcelon, graduate treasurer of Harvard athletics, also spoke.

**MR. LAWSON FOR SULZER BILLS**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Thomas W. Lawson, who was invited by Governor Sulzer to attend the joint legislative hearing on the stock exchange reform bills drafted by the Governor, wired the executive from South Poland, Me., that he regrets he cannot be present and hopes that all of the proposed bills be placed on the statute books.

**CHAS. SCHUMAKER INAUGURATED**  
Charles Schumaker, who won from Owen P. Doonan in a special election on Feb. 18 to fill the unexpired term of Dr. George L. Farrell, was Tuesday inaugurated at Malden city hall. He was also elected vice-president of the Progressive city committee Tuesday night.

## PROSPECTS FOR FINE CIVIC CENTER SEEN IN NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) PLANS

Streets to Be Widened and More Business Blocks Put Up in Vicinity of City's Various Public Buildings

### PROSPECTS BRIGHT

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Widening of Purchase and Union streets and erection of new business blocks contemplated in that vicinity in addition to the various public buildings there will give New Bedford a highly attractive civic center and business section. Mayor Charles S. Ashley and other citizens have figured prominently in the effort to obtain the improvements.

The free public library, which was formerly the city hall, now remodeled, faces to the east and is bounded on the east by Pleasant street, on the south by Market street, on the west by North Sixth street and on the north by William street. The registry of deeds building, erected about two years ago, faces east on North Sixth street.

The municipal building faces on William street. It was formerly the free public library. It has been remodeled and enlarged so that it extends the entire block from Pleasant street to North Sixth street. This has been done since the library was moved into the new building, completed recently. At the rear of this building is a vacant lot belonging to the city and on which a public building for some purpose will be erected in the near future, in all probability.

### Postoffice Site

To the north from the municipal building is the square purchased by the United States government as a site for a new postoffice building. It is bounded by Pleasant, Elm, North Sixth and Middle streets. An appropriation for the structure already has been made and it is expected that building operations will begin soon.

Two blocks south of the library and in line with it, the county has purchased a block of land on which a new district court building will be erected as soon as the plans can be worked out.

The following sketch from "Commemorative Exercises" held in city hall, March 30, 1908, tells of the history of the free public library building:

The New Bedford city hall, the center of the civic life of the town and city for 70 years, was erected in 1838-9. Funds for its construction were in part a sum received from the United States government at the distribution of surplus revenue in 1837; the remainder was provided by the city. Russell Warren of Providence and Seth H. Ingalls of New Bedford were the architects. The contractors and builders were S. H. Ingalls and W. Ingalls. The committee of the town government in charge of construction comprised James Howland, George

## THEODORE THOMAS ORCHESTRA IS NOW PLAIN "SYMPHONY"

CHICAGO—The name "Chicago Symphony Orchestra," founded by Theodore Thomas, has been adopted by the organization for years known as the "Theodore Thomas Orchestra." This adoption, it is said, estops any other musical organization from using the first clause of the title and secures it to the representative organization whose first leader is honored in the final portion of the new organization name.

## TRANSPORTATION EXPERT'S THEME

Prof. Bruce Wyman of Harvard law school, expert on public service corporations and transportation, will address the Economics Club of New Haven Friday night on the New England transportation situation.

Believing that in cooperation is to be found the solution of the present railroad problem in New England, Professor Wyman proposes to deal with the various proposals at the recent conference of New England Governors.

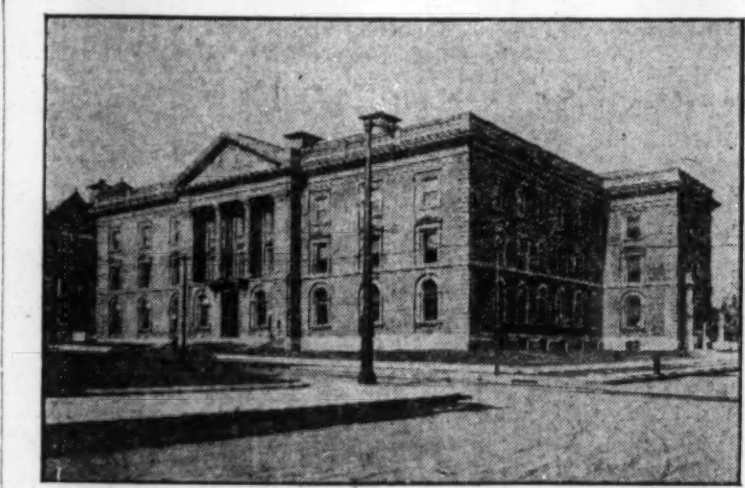
## COMMERCIAL PACT CHANGE PLANNED

WASHINGTON—President Taft Tuesday submitted to the Senate a draft of a treaty amending the existing Italian commercial treaty so as to afford aliens of Italian nationality in this country the same rights as native citizens.

The amended treaty gives to the relatives or heirs of a foreigner a right of action in case of injury, unrestricted on account of nationality.

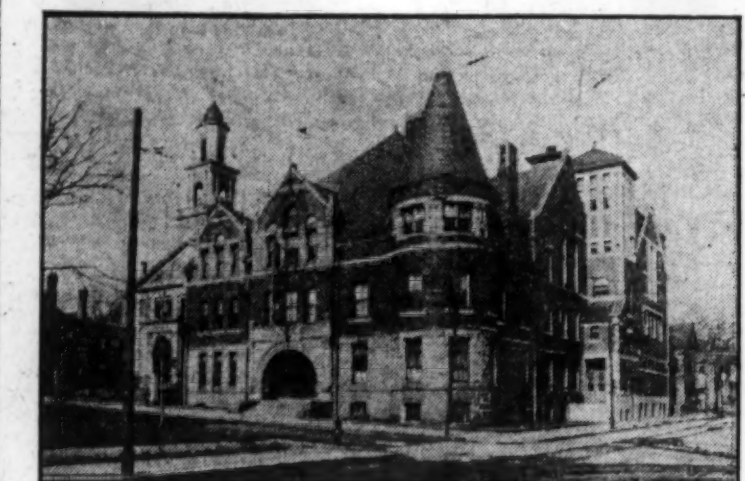
**BOARD OF LABOR FAVORED**  
Members of the executive board of the Boston Central Labor Union last evening passed a resolution insisting upon the necessity of a board of labor and industries, opposing in its consolidation with the industrial accident board, and urging Governor Foss to appoint the members of the board of labor and industries as provided under the law.

**PLANS FOR PLEASANT STREET**  
Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, will begin the work of widening Pleasant street from Washington street to Park square on May 1. He has served notice on the owners of property to be taken by the widening that their tenants must vacate the property by that time.



Municipal building of New Bedford that was once library and which has been enlarged and remodeled

## NEW BEDFORD'S Y. M. C. A. BUILDING



Handsome and up-to-date structure in Massachusetts city that is to have improved civic center

Howland, Jr., Joseph Grinnell, Zachariah Hillman, George T. Baker and James B. Congdon.

First action on the part of the town was at a meeting on April 3, 1837, when the selectmen were authorized to purchase a lot on William street for the purpose of constructing a new market; and at an adjourned session on the 17th, it was voted to "appropriate that part of the surplus revenue which shall be apportioned to this town, together with the sum of \$12,000, which is now in the treasury and applicable to that purpose, to the purchase of a lot and the erection of a town hall and market house on William street."

The building was constructed of local and Fall River granite, and is 100 feet long by 61 feet wide, and three stories high. At the front of the entrance are two massive fluted Doric columns.

At first all the town and city offices

were housed on the top floor, the main floor being reserved for a hall, and the lower floor at first being used for a market, but later occupied by city offices. In 1872 the market was removed from the basement floor. In 1854 the trustees of the free public library desired to occupy the lower floor for library purposes, but the plan to construct the present library building obviated the necessity for pressing the matter.

During the 70 years of its active service as the home of the city government the building has furnished useful and varied services, the hall proper serving as a forum for all varieties of civic and political meetings, and a convenient place for holding many social gatherings. Fire on Dec. 11, 1906, terminated the history of the building as a city hall, and almost immediately public sentiment manifested itself in favor of remodeling the building for use as a free public library.

## PANAMA PAYMENT URGED BY MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—President Taft in a special message to Congress on Tuesday urged the appropriation of \$250,000 for the first annual payment to Panama under the terms of the treaty by which Panama gave the United States permission to build the Panama canal.

The treaty provided that in addition to \$10,000,000 in gold paid for the Canal Zone an annual sum of \$250,000 was to be paid as long the treaty existed beginning nine years after ratification of the treaty. The first payment is due today. Secretary Knox some time ago asked for such an appropriation, but none has been made.

## CLAY PRODUCTS EXHIBIT OPENS

CHICAGO—Exhibits of clay products costing \$2,000,000 were thrown open to the public at the Coliseum here today. The exposition is the second annual one of its kind held here and will continue for 11 days.

There will be 150 booths. Every available square foot of space set aside for individual exhibits has been taken and many of those who were represented at last year's show have added to and even doubled and trebled their original allotment of floor room.

**ACTION AWAITS MR. GOMPERS**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Action on the future of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, all but two of whose officials were convicted at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial, on Tuesday was ordered by the delegates at the annual convention to be deferred until after the visit from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor on Thursday.

**SUBFOREMEN HAVE DINED**  
The Subforemen's Association of the public works service held a dinner at the Quincy House last evening. Commissioner Louis K. Rourke, Chief Clerk Bernard C. Kelley, Senator James P. Timilty and Division Engineer James H. Sullivan spoke.

**BAIL COMMISSIONER NAMED**  
Justices of the superior court announced Tuesday the appointment of Benjamin A. Levy of Roxbury as a bail commissioner of Suffolk county.

## BULLDOGS BEING JUDGED AT THE CANINE EXHIBIT

Admirers of canine pets are visiting Mechanics building today, where the second annual exhibition of the Eastern Dog Club is in progress. The exhibit will continue daily until Friday. Judging of bulldogs and Boston terriers continues today, as these classes were not finished Tuesday.

Thomas W. Lawson's recently imported bulldogs were the feature of the opening day, yesterday, taking nearly all the prizes in their classes. Dreamworld Centaur was awarded the special for the best dog of his breed in the show, and Mr. Lawson's Dreamworld Juanita defeated the Rockcliffe kennel's Crissie Denton, which was declared the best female at the specialty show of the Bulldog Club of America.

There was a greater number of women exhibitors in the ring yesterday than on the first day of any all-breed show in Boston for years. Other breeds which were judged were Great Danes, Scottish, Welsh and Irish terriers, rough and smooth St. Bernards, West Highland white terriers, black and tan (Manchester) terriers, English toy spaniels in black and tan, tri-color and orange and white.

### RETRATING IS REFUSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Applications of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company for rehearings on recent orders reducing commutation and other rates between points in Westchester county and New York city have been denied by the public service commission as well as the recommended relative reduction on the Central lines between Peekskill and Poughkeepsie and White Plains and Pawling.

**DELEGATE TO AERO CONFERENCE**  
NEW YORK—The Aero Club made known Tuesday that America has been invited to send a delegate to Brussels in May to take part in an international discussion on aviation. At the conference the question of regulating aeromarine traffic will be considered, also steps taken to prepare a world's aeronautical map.

**HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER CHANGED**  
HARTFORD, Conn.—Charles J. Bennett was confirmed in the Connecticut Senate by a vote of 31 to 3 Tuesday afternoon, and a few minutes later was commissioned as highway commissioner, succeeding James McDonald. Mr. McDonald has been state highway commissioner for 17 years.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### SUFFICIENT

Here's a conundrum which, some say, will make almost anybody grin: "Why did the razorbill raise her bill? To let the sea-urchin see her chin."

The objections being offered against the proposed 9½-mile bridge across San Francisco bay between San Francisco and Oakland seem to indicate that the public prefers to retain that fine stretch of water in its present unbridged condition.

### PROUD OF BOTH

"There is one thing about the people of Boston that I cannot understand."

"What's that?"

"That is why they continue to do so much talking regarding the excellence of their public library and yet feel so proud over having a winning baseball team."

### FAVORITE

Of the college girls he may esteem Quite highly all the rest, Yet the college man is apt to deem His Alma Mater best.

It is a distinct compliment for a politician to be recalled long after he has served his people, but it is not a compliment for him to be recalled by them during his term of office.

### DIFFERENT

"Wilkins is a liberal fellow and quite free with his money, isn't he? He told me that during the short time he and his wife were in Paris he paid out more than \$50 for tips alone."

"Yes, but perhaps he did not explain that more than \$40 of it was for ostrich tips for his wife's hats."

## ITEMS FOR BOSTON IN NAVAL BILL TO STAY IN MEASURE

According to despatches from Washington Congressmen Murray and Roberts have succeeded in keeping in the naval appropriation bill all the items for the Boston yard recommended by the committee, and, in addition, two items offered as amendments by Congressman Roberts. The amendments call for an appropriation of \$100,000 for marine barracks and another for \$48,000 for officers' quarters. These with the regular bill make the appropriations total \$277,300.

The items in the regular bill are as follows: Paving, \$15,000; extension of electrical system, \$5000; railroad system, \$10,000; fireproofing pattern shop, \$22,000; remodeling building No. 40, \$12,000; remodeling building No. 27 for boat storage, \$15,000; power plant improvement, \$3000; dredging, \$10,000; sewers and drains, \$3600; moving boiler shop, \$25,000; additional oil storage, \$5000; extension to yard dispensary, \$2800; total, \$129,300.

Word was received at Charlestown navy yard yesterday that its estimate for the new fuel ship was not low enough and it will not be built there. The local officers say they were handicapped by the fact that they were obliged to include in their estimate the cost of constructing a new ship, which is one of the most urgent needs of the yard.

## FRENCHMEN FORM POLITICAL CLUB

Officers chosen when the French-American Democratic Club of Massachusetts was organized at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening are as follows: President, J. H. Guillelte of Lowell; vice-presidents, Pierre Bonvouloir of Holyoke, J. B. N. Soulier of Worcester, Achille Proux of Lawrence, Elzear Choquette of New Bedford and Joseph Plouffe of Ware; treasurer, J. L. P. St. Coeur of Cambridge; secretary, A. J. B. Cartier of Fall River.

The club will be governed by a central committee composed of one delegate from each senatorial district, and the districts will have local organizations.

## SHRINERS ADMIT 62 AT CEREMONY

All temples of New England were represented Tuesday night at the ceremonial session of Aleppo temple, held in Mechanics building. About 3500 Shriners were present and 62 new candidates were admitted. One of the guests had traveled all the way from New Mexico.

Of the number added to the "faithful" one hailed from Manila, three from New Hampshire, and the others live in this state. It required an hour before they were qualified to be added to the roster.

### CAR ROUTES CHANGED

Construction of the Boylston street subway has necessitated the suspension of street car service on Boylston street, between Berkeley and Dartmouth streets between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. After 9 p. m. all the Newton and Brighton lines, as well as the Ipswich street-Jamaica Plain via South Huntington avenue, Allston-Cross town and Allston via Longwood avenue and Huntington avenue lines will therefore be diverted through Massachusetts avenue, Columbus avenue and Berkeley streets, while all other cars on Boylston street and Huntington avenue will be diverted through Dartmouth street, Columbus avenue and Berkeley street.

## WHEN NEW HAMPSHIRE GAVE TO THE NATION A PRESIDENT

Sixty years ago next Tuesday it was a New Hampshire man who was inducted into the presidency. Sixty years, and New Hampshire not able to determine that there should be a monument to his honor, a question pending in the Legislature of this year! He was New Hampshire's only President, and one of New England's three. He was not popular, but for that matter New England never furnished a popular President. John Adams is fortunate in history that his fame and credit do not rest on his presidential term. John Quincy Adams is much more acceptable, in a nation's recollection of his long and persistent defense of the right of petition in his service in the House of Representatives, than for his service as President.

Franklin Pierce was pro-slavery. His service as President was at the period when the pro-slavery exactions were violent and when New England was turning, as the country was soon to turn, against slavery. He was far wrong, in the changing New England view. His administration was a bad opening of the gate to the full march of pro-slavery statesmen to the command of Buchanan's administration. Singularly, the two Presidents in the eight years before Lincoln, the men whose administrations gave the cause of slavery its legislative and its physical readiness for the war, were both northern men—one from the rugged state of New Hampshire, the other from Pennsylvania, the state which was soon to be one of the supports of the Union cause and on whose border the high-tide of the rebellion was to be turned back.

There must have been merit in Franklin Pierce. Politically, may it not have been in his consistency? He may be put in contrast to the statesmen of the day who were shifting their views as to slavery with a view to getting favor and office. At least, Pierce did not do that. He was for slavery from the outset. He had served in Congress and in the cabinet of Polk and in the Senate. He was not a seeker of the presidency. He was supported by Virginia from the thirty-fifth ballot of a Democratic convention until the forty-sixth, when he was nominated. He was elected overwhelmingly over General Scott, who stood for the Whig party in its last effort to adjust itself to both sides of the slavery question. As President, he was unwavering in taking the slavery side. The free-staters of Kansas were insurgents to him. The repeal of the Missouri compromise, the act that awoke the nation to the power of the slave interest, had his approval. He went down in 1866, when he was denied renomination, the year of the coming of the Republican party. Throughout the war he remained a sympathizer with the South.

In the volumes of the papers of the Presidents, those of Franklin Pierce surprise by their rare charm of diction. He is seen as the scholar in politics—unless you take the explanation given by one observer of the period who, when the comment was made that Pierce's papers were fine literary products, said that it was to be remembered that he had Caleb Cushing at his elbow. But Pierce was the lifelong friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne, classmate at Dartmouth, companion always. Hawthorne wrote the campaign life of his friend and from him received appointment to the custom house.

But President Pierce was misplaced both in time and in home. His states-rights views were not for the period of awakening over the moral issue that technical argument could no longer conceal. Nor were they for New England. His alliance hopelessly clouded the service he was called to perform. It may have given a bias to the judgment of history. If there is aught in the man that lessens his claim to honor, it is certain that men with less of merit but falling on happier times have been thought worthy of the tribute of praise from their states.

New Hampshire, in common with the other New England states, will wait long for the distinction of having a son in the White House. She proves the strength of memory it would seem, by her cautiousness in deciding whether or not she will mark permanently the fact that she once had Franklin Pierce.

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## BROOKLINE PUPILS READY TO PRESENT "PAGEANT OF YEAR"

High School Students Rehearsing to Appear in Piece Written, Managed and Costumed by Themselves

### DANCES A FEATURE

Brookline high school will give a "Pageant of the Year," written, managed, costumed and performed by its pupils next Friday evening in Shaler hall. The author, Miss Evelyn Asbrand, is a senior. The dancing will be directed by Miss Mildred Mason; Miss Gladys Gordon will be at the piano, and Louis Keegan will be director of choruses. Bugle calls will be used as signals for the opening of each part of the pageant, the buglers being John Kendrick and George O'Day. The costumes have been planned and made by Miss Evelyn Fisher. The pageant mistress is Miss Marian Nagel. Cyril Reynolds is business manager, George de Forest stage manager, Lewis Webb electrician and Harmon Craig head usher.

The pageant posters were taken from an original design drawn by Hoyt Sherman '13, who received a prize for the work. The programs will be painted by the art students of the school.

The pageant opens with the entrance of Father Time escorted by the months of the year. Next the seasons enter with their attendants and pay homage to Father Time, which part is taken by Louis Keegan, a graduate of the school in the class '10, now a student at Tufts College. The seasons present their characteristic events or delights until the final tableau and chorus. The sonnets of the seasons were written by the Misses Lena von Ladeau, Gladys Gordon, Dorothy Conklin, and Louise Roberts.

The cast of characters and the order of events is as follows: Father Time, Louis Keegan; Spring, Madeleine Reed; Summer, Estelle Krieger; Autumn, Mildred Southwick; Winter, Elizabeth MacNaughton.

The Months—January, Frances Colburn; February, Mary Knowles; March, Georgia Churchill; April, Madelon Chandler; May, Dorothy Price; June, Helen Goodnow; July, Margaret Wood; August, Helena von Ladeau; September, Ruth Lyman; October, Dorothy Ellen; November, Adelaide Allen; December, Carmen Harris.

Dances of Springtime, March breezes—Josephine Kraft, Eleanor Sheldon, Hilda Shepard, Dorothy Lindsey, Reth Reigenstein, Mary Hickey.

April raindrops—Katherine Andrews, Marion Lawson, Alice Kilner, Margaret Daniels, Margaret Tuttle, Dorothy Wiggins, Dorothy Champlin, Marion Donley.

May flowers—Central figure, Maude Barrett; Marie Kean, Olive Amundsen, Marion Neal, Margaret Wesner, Dorothy Arson, Ester Emery, Marguerite Ayers.

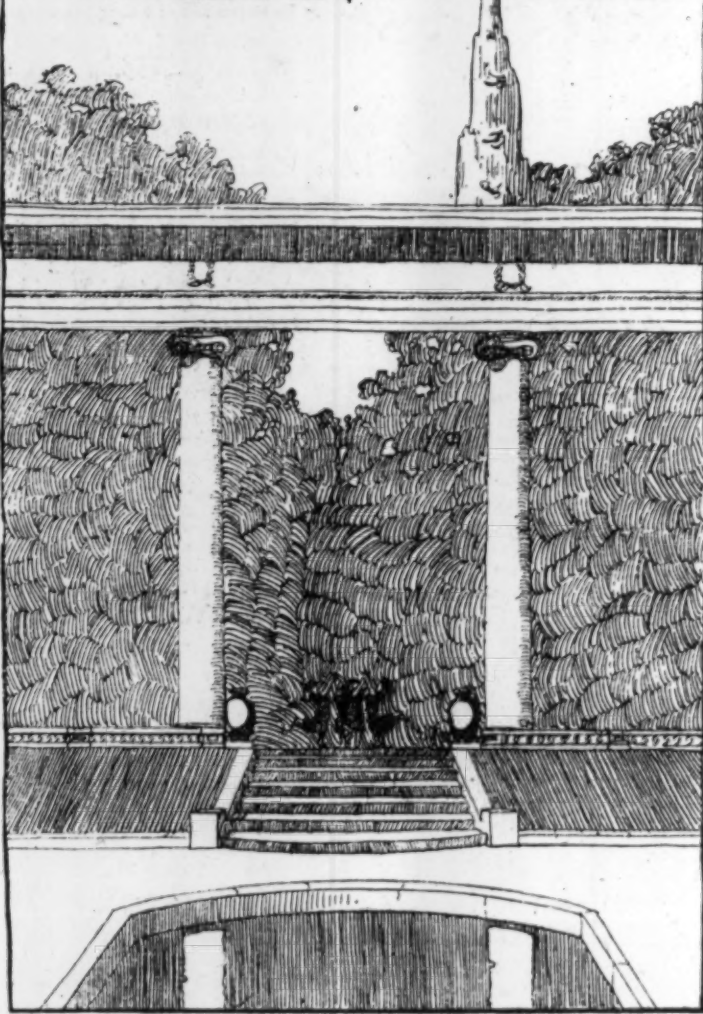
June graduates—Charlotte Little, Helen Carvell, Marjory Kean, Alice Stewart, Evelyn Fisher, Mildred Strong, Katherine Lally, Helen Badger.

July athletic dance, 16 boys.

August poppies—Madeleine Reed, Gertrude Hickey, Katherine Gibbons, Dorothy

## POSTER OF BROOKLINE PERFORMANCE

### A PAGEANT OF THE YEAR



Original design drawn by Hoyt Sherman, high school senior, won prize awarded for best submitted

Manson, Marguerite Duffy, Barbara Sherman, Helen Bauer.

September school children—Teacher, Louise Johnson; Mary Hickey, Jessie Southwick, Grace Stearns, Ethel Driscoll, Esther Sand, Helen McNamara.

October witches and ghosts—Marion Cook, Frances Souther, Helen Kornfeld, Mary Houghton, Caroline Potter, Edith Driscoll, Helen Kean, Eleanor Carlisle.

November Indians—Leader, Ruth Damon; Dorothy Isenbeck, Mildred Price, Edith Hutchins, Lillian Hoffmann, Evelyn Kelliher, Marian Forbes, Helen Gilmore, Margaret Arnold.

December holly and Christmas bells: Marion Driscoll, Ruth Russell, Alice Duff, Mary Moran, Elizabeth Cantwell, Dorothy Conklin, Dorothy Rhodes and Susie MacDonald.

January and February sports: Hilda Marrett, Elizabeth Taber, Katherine Davis, Julia Bowker, Caroline Mackey, Tsuya Matsuki, Caroline Burdett, Florence Putnam, Louise Roberts, Alice Nelson, Mary Joyce and Margaret Farley.

### MASONS TO BUILD HALL

ORLAND, Cal.—Money for a new and modern hall for the A. F. and M. lodge of this city has been assured and the erection of the edifice will be commenced in a few weeks. The lower floors will be used for stores, the second for banquet and dining halls, club rooms and offices and the third floor will be devoted to lodge rooms.

## ORIGINAL OWNERS OF CAPITAL LAND KEPT HALF THE TOTAL

WASHINGTON—Early reports concerning the District of Columbia show that when the permanent seat of government was first brought to Washington all of the land within the city limits was divided into lots, half of which were decided by the original owners to the federal government and the other half retained by the owners.

At that time Congress considered that the citizens of the capital city were entitled to great consideration by the government, and made improvements to the city of its own free will and accord without any aid from the citizens.

Extracts from the report of the district committee inquiring into the expediency of making provisions by act of

Congress or otherwise for repairs and improvements to the street in Washington city, called Pennsylvania avenue, from the President's house to the Capitol, on the McAdam plan, or other permanent manner, Feb. 10, '830:

"The sum of \$696,618.68 have been received by the government from the sale of public lands, over and above the cost of all of the land which was purchased from the owners at the rate of \$66.06 per acre and the value of the land still unsold is estimated at \$1,091,147.09, making a total of \$1,787,765.77 and all of the appropriations made by the government expect for public buildings is \$186,800.48 and of this sum \$144,295.79 was expended for the erection of penal institutions, and a court house."

## POCKET LAKE, NEAR ROSWELL, N. M.



ROSWELL, N. M.—Second largest city of New Mexico, the Sunshine state, known as "Pearl of the Pecos," located in beautiful valley of the Pecos, is city of 9000 inhabitants. With 80 miles of sidewalks, one of the greatest features of her civic wealth is the beautiful shade trees lining the streets. Principal products and resources of valley are wool, livestock, apple orchards, celery and alfalfa fields. Orchards and farms irrigated from hundreds of artesian wells. On Borderland route for automobiles from Washington, D. C., to San Diego, Cal. The route, 60 miles west, passes through Mesquero Indian reservation, mountainous country of great beauty. Attractions near include "Bottomless lakes," said to be several hundred feet deep, some of which have been acquired by private clubs. Pocket lake is one of group. Altitude 3640 feet. Air so clear that Sierrita Blanca (White mountains), 175 miles away, can be clearly seen without a glass. Prized as winter resort.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### SETTLEMENT PLAYERS IN MOLIERE

Last night's performance of Moliere's "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," given in the Toy theater for the American Drama Society, was for several reasons a notable event. The choice of the play itself was unusual and the fact that it was the first time an inter-settlement play had been given in Boston added interest. The cast included members of nine settlements, three of whom had never appeared in a play before. Five nationalities were represented—Italian, Irish, Scotch, Jewish, and Syrian.

In an introductory explanation to the audience Mrs. Eva W. White, head of the Elizabeth Peabody House, said that in choosing the play the purpose had been to get something that would amuse the audience, have literary and historic value, and at the same time be suited to the abilities of young people of various nationalities. She added that although the actors had had opportunity to rehearse only in the evenings after working all day, and although they had had to come from all parts of the city, their attendance had been most faithful, never more than one member of the cast being absent from a rehearsal. She said the committee believed there was much dramatic material among the people of the settlement districts, and one purpose in giving this play had been to show the American Drama Society that settlement young people possessed ability which could be trained to good purpose.

This ability was well demonstrated in the presentation of the play, which deals with the work of a clever woodcutter. This part was taken by Walter Dulles of South Bay Union, who clearly carried off the honors and was ably supported by the other members of the cast, particularly by Miss Elizabeth Gay of Roxbury Neighborhood house, who took the part of Martine, and by William Dyer of Lincoln house in the role of Valere. Other members of the cast were John Williamson, Jamaica Plain Neighborhood house; Miss Leah Flanders, Lincoln house; Joseph Sullivan, Dorchester house; Fred Pallagrini, Ellis Memorial Club; Fred G. Haskin, Denison house, and Miss Rice, Elizabeth Peabody house.

Miss Margaret Shipman's stage version of Curtis H. Page's translation was used, and the play was coached by Miss Shipman and F. Lyman Clarke, assisted by Miss Mary Wallace.

As a curtain-raiser Fenn and Pryce's "Up-to-Me-Thump" was given by the Ellis Memorial Club, under the direction of Mrs. Frederick H. Briggs. The leading part was played by Lulu Teehan, whose impersonation of the pathetic, dignified heroine was convincing. The other players were: Miss Catharine Cronin, Miss Marion Ratta, Miss May Gilmarin, Miss Marjorie Martelle and Jeremiah Connors.

Incidental music was furnished by the girls' chorus of South End industrial school under the direction of Miss Rosetta Key and Miss Henrietta Damon was the accompanist. The inter-settlement play will be repeated at Lincoln house, 6 Garland street, March 8, and later it is expected it will be given in Arabic by a group of Syrian young men representing Denison house.

Robert Lorraine will open his engagement in "The Cradle Snatcher" Thursday evening at the Plymouth theater.

## BIRD CARNIVAL HELD IN CHAPEL

DANVERS, Mass.—At a bird carnival beginning this afternoon at the Maple Street church the chapel is decorated to represent a garden throughout which is distributed a collection of the various birds to be found in Essex county, lent by the Peabody Academy of Science.

Professor Maynard will give bird imitations and selections; Dr. W. G. Fanning, president of the Danvers Bird Club, will deliver an address and there will be readings and vocal selections pertaining to birds by Mrs. H. C. Sanborn, Miss Ayia Littlefield, Mrs. Ferdinand Butler, Mrs. John Harvey and others.

### PIERIAN SODALITY ELECTS

These officers were elected Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Pierian Sodality of Harvard: President, R. H. Anderson, '14, of Lynn; vice-president, H. A. Swan, '15, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, A. S. Coolidge, '15, of Pittsfield; manager, Henry P. Briggs, '15, of Brookline; assistant manager, Kenneth McIntosh, '14, of New York.

### MISS RUTH DAMON

Leader of November Indians

Commissioners in the United States civil service announce the following examinations: March 19, statistical clerk, \$900 to \$1200 a year; deputy shipping commissioner, \$900 a year; March 19-20, electrical draftsman, \$125 and \$150 a month; March 24, soil physicist, \$2200 a year; April 9-10, computer in the naval observatory, \$1000 to \$1200 a year, and mechanical draftsman in the isthmian canal service at \$125 to \$150 a month.

### CLAY DEALERS ORGANIZE

PADUCAH, Ky.—Clay dealers from Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi recently formed the Clay and Minerals Producers and Manufacturers Association to advance the clay and minerals industry. It is a national in scope. It is planned to build a washing plant at Paducah to separate sand and impurities from clay, and to seek to have the government establish a testing station.

### DR. MORTON DISCLAIMS LETTERS

NEW YORK—Direct examination of Dr. William J. Morton, codefendant with Julian Hawthorne and others in the suit prosecuted by the government for alleged illegal use of the mails, was concluded Tuesday. The government is cross-examining. Dr. Morton disclaimed any part in the preparation of printed matter issued by the several Hawthorne mining companies.

### SENATE RAISES POSTAL SALARIES

WASHINGTON—Because it considered \$720 per year too small a sum for the cost of living, the Senate Tuesday night overturned the decision of its postoffice committee and voted out all \$720 salaries for postal clerks and mail carriers and accepted the \$800 minimum salary previously fixed by the House.

### TITANIC CLAIMS EXTENDED

NEW YORK—Federal Judge Holt extended the time limit today for filing claims in the admiralty court for recovery of damages growing out of the Titanic loss to April 15, exactly a year after the tragedy. Claims for approximately \$10,000,000 have already been filed.

### MASSACHUSETTS MAN CHOSEN

CHICAGO—The Federation of State Medical Boards held its meeting here Tuesday and elected Dr. Charles N. Cook of the Massachusetts state board, president for 1913.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### NEWTON

The Newton Federation of Women's clubs is meeting this afternoon in the Technical high school. Mrs. Claude U. Gilson of Wellesley Hills conducts a conference.

James O. Fagan spoke before the Social Science Club this morning. A meeting of the Newtonville Lend-a-Hand society will be held this evening with Miss Lila Taylor, Park place.

The Mission circle of Newtonville Universalist church meets this evening with Miss L. J. Ross, Walnut street, Newton Centre.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

There are 45 articles in the town warrant, the largest number in the history of the town.

A meeting of East Bridgewater grange was held last evening at G. A. R. hall, when the first and second degree were conferred.

### ABINGTON

L. B. Day of Methuen has been appointed athletic director of the Y. M. C. A. in place of A. L. Chase.

Ernest Benson has been drawn as juror for the March term of the superior court at Plymouth.

### BEVERLY

That Chairman Henry E. Dodge, 2d, of the board of health cannot serve as a member of the board and as inspector of milk is the opinion filed by City Solicitor Guy C. Richards. Mr. Dodge is expected to retain the latter position.

### MALDEN

The budget was submitted by the finance committee last evening and calls for an appropriation of \$544,015 which is an increase of \$10,300 over last year, leaving a balance of about \$1000 in the treasury.

### ROCKLAND

The Commercial Club held its monthly meeting in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

The Woman's Club observes children's day in Grand Army hall this afternoon.

### QUINCY

The Men's Club of Wollaston Congregational church held a meeting in the vestry Tuesday evening. William H. Bain of Boston spoke on Japan and Burma.

### MARLBORO

Mrs. F. T. Curtis gave a lecture on "Children's Operas in Story and Song," at the meeting of the Tuesday Club, yesterday, at the home of Mrs. Richard S. Newcomb, Walnut street.

### MEDFORD

The Medford Trust Company is completing the furnishing of its new block on High street, opposite the Opera house, and it expects to open the rooms Monday.

### WAKEFIELD

Wakefield grange and the Wakefield Improvement Association are to take up a campaign to interest the children of the schools in public improvement.

### WALTHAM

At a meeting of the Laymen's league of the First Baptist church, tomorrow evening, R. M. Hull of Cambridge will speak on "Tax on Land Value."

### CARVER

According to the assessors' report the value of buildings is \$2,760,955, the value of land \$14,072.17 and the value of cranberry bogs \$11,060.

### MIDDLEBORO

The Congregational Co-Workers' will serve a dinner in the vestry of the church Wednesday at 6:30 p.m.

### MELROSE

School Superintendent John C. Anthony is in Philadelphia at the convention of school superintendents.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Baptist church held a colonial party last evening.

### LExINGTON

Mrs. Richard Cabot spoke before the Lexington Outlook Club yesterday afternoon.

### RANDOLPH

The selectmen have appointed the following election officers: Check list, George A. Roel and Michael E. Clark; ballot clerks, Thomas L. Stetson and James J. Shea; deputy ballot clerks, John J. Heney and George W. Hill; tellers, Frank H. Jaquith, Frank H. Tilton, Herman Shaw, Henry J. Mann, Frank N. Pellissier, Charles R. Powers, Jr., Daniel P. Lyons, Joseph J. McMahon, George A. Sullivan, Peter Quinn, Henry F. Powderly and James Dowd.

### ARLINGTON

The Republican town committee has organized with Bert S. Chandler chairman and Dean S. Reynolds secretary.

John Albree, secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, read a paper last evening before the Arlington Historical Society in Adelphi hall.

### WINCHESTER

At the meeting of the Deliberative Assembly in High School hall last night for a discussion of matters to be voted on at the annual town meeting, it was voted to favor motor fire apparatus, a reduction in the price of gas, a \$20,000 bond issue for sidewalks and a revision of the building laws.

### WEYMOUTH

Reynolds W. R. C. will observe "Red Letter Day," in Grand Army hall, Thursday evening.

Edward W. Hunt, chairman of the board of selectmen, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Board of Trade of Abington this evening.

### CONCORD

The Concord Musical Club will give a concert in the town hall March 10.

Old Concord chapter has appointed Mrs. George R. Blinn, vice-regent, as delegate to the Continental Congress.

### MAYNARD

Arthur J. Coughlan has been elected president of the Business Men's Association.

The senior class of the high school will hold a three-day fair, beginning tomorrow.

### WINTHROP

The Methodist church has these trustees: Orville E. Johnson, A. C. Thompson, Joshua Remby, F. H. Gunn, David Floyd, J. L. Keelo, J. S. Carr, Joseph L. Newton.

### WELLESLEY

The February social at the Congregational church will be held tonight.

## SHOE ASSOCIATES TO HOLD MEETING

The annual meeting of the Boston Shoe Associates will be held at the Copley Plaza hotel tonight.

The association is composed of those who sell the wholesale trade. They number 100, and their combined sales frequently total \$70,000,000 or more annually.

### JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOTT TO SPEAK

John Lovejoy Elliott, head of the Hudson Guild, New York city, a prominent social worker, is to speak on settlement work this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Robert M. Morse, Jamaica Plain, in the interests of the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House. Directors of the house are to receive the guests, and Robert A. Woods, head of the South End House, will preside.

### S. A. R. TO CELEBRATE

SALEM, Mass.—Today is the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of Leslie's retreat at North Bridge, in this city. Old Salem chapter, S. A. R., will hold a dinner at the Salem Club tonight, at which E. S. Crandon, president of the state S. A. R., will be present. North Bridge chapter, D. R., will hold a meeting today.

### J. P. MORGAN, JR., HERE

Accompanied by his secretary, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., is in Boston today for the purpose of attending the overseers' meeting of Harvard University. He will probably return to New York this evening, whence he came Tuesday.

### RADIO STATIONS TO OPEN

With normal wave lengths of 600 meters, the United States naval radio stations at Pensacola and Guam will be opened to commercial business at midnight Friday.

## AT HARVEST FESTIVAL, NAMPA, IDA.



NAMPA, Ida.—The harvest festival is an annual occurrence in Nampa, the accompanying view being one taken at the festival in September, 1912. Exhibit booths occupied a space of two blocks in length on the principal street of the town. Festival is held for the purpose of exhibiting products of the farming district tributary to town of Nampa. Hundreds of people gather here to enjoy a few days of amusement and also an old-fashioned barbecue which is given on second day of the festival.

## STATE GRANGE MAKES DECLARATION AGAINST PENDING MILK BILL

Wire Protest to State House in Which Members Say Massachusetts Farmers Mean Business

## WINTER MEET HELD

TAUNTON, Mass.—The annual winter field day of the Massachusetts state grange was held at Odd Fellows hall in this city Tuesday with representatives present from all parts of the state and delegations from Bristol, Norfolk, Barnstable and Plymouth counties. Among the guests were Elmer A. Stevens of Boston, treasurer of the state grange; Joseph A. Peckham of Newport, master of Rhode Island state grange; N. B. Douglas of Sherborn, past master of the Massachusetts state grange; C. S. Stetson of Greene, Me., master of Maine state grange and chairman of the executive committee of the National grange.

The officers of the day were: Master, J. H. Cuchin, Middleboro; overseer, J. T. Wade, Taunton; lecturer, William N. Howard, North Easton; steward, H. L. Denham, Mattapoisett; assistant steward, Lucius Allen, East Freetown; treasurer, E. V. Carpenter, Attleboro; secretary, George E. Stevens, South Braintree; gatekeeper, Joseph W. Baldwin, North Easton; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Emily M. Drew, Brockton; executive committee, 1912, E. H. Gilbert, Stoughton; 1913, A. G. Ashley, Rochester; 1914, Walter W. Packard, Camello. An exemplification of the third degree was given by Easton grange.

Opposition to the Ellis milk bill which is known in the Legislature as House bill No. 303 was resolved. After a long discussion the following message was telegraphed to Governor Foss and to those having the bill in charge:

"Three hundred grange members assembled in Taunton, representing 36 Massachusetts granges, have this day voted unanimously against the milk bill and respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Massachusetts farmers mean business."

Charles M. Gardner of Westfield, master of the state grange, said that no legislation of the present time affects the farmers of the state more than this milk bill. He argued that it creates an absolute authority over the producers of milk. This authority is given to the state board of health, which has enough to attend to without having to look after the milk, he said.

Dr. A. W. Gorman of North Hanson said the milk producers do not want to produce below standard milk and the Legislature should support them as well as the board.

Several other speakers voiced the sentiment against the bill. C. S. Stetson, master of the Maine state grange, was the principal speaker of the session devoted particularly to grange administration.

The officers of the state grange of Massachusetts are: Master, Charles M. Gardner, Westfield; overseer, E. E. Chapman, Ludlow; lecturer, E. F. Richardson, Mills; steward, L. R. Smith, Hadley; assistant steward, E. H. Gilbert, Stoughton; chaplain, the Rev. A. H. Wheeler, Marlboro; treasurer, F. A. Harrington, Worcester; secretary, William N. Howard, North Easton; gatekeeper, E. L. Warfield, Buckland; Pomona, Mrs. Ella D. Rice, Winchester; Flora, Mrs. Laura Sargent, Amesbury; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Ida Littlefield, Norwood; executive committee, W. C. Jewett, Worcester, and George S. Ladd, Sturbridge; Pomona deputy, Joseph W. Baldwin, North Easton; sub-deputy, Dr. A. W. Gorman, Hanson.

### WOMEN TO DISCUSS EDUCATION

"Moral Education" is the subject on which Mrs. Claude Gilson speaks this afternoon at a conference of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs in the Technical high school at Newtonville. Mrs. Henry Mulligan, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be a guest.

### NEW SCHOOL TO BE OPENED

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The William H. McElwain school will be open for inspection tomorrow evening. Prof. George H. Martin of Lynn will deliver an address.



# Many Bills Advocated at Legislative Committee Hearings

## BOSTON AND STATE ELECTION ON SAME DAY IS ADVOCATED

(Continued from page one)

same committee; Charles L. Carr of the finance commission; John A. Coulthart, chairman of the legislative committee of the Boston city council; Henry E. Hagen of the Chamber of Commerce committee; Maj. Henry L. Higginson; John T. Hord of the Good Government Association and Citizens Municipal League; Charles C. Jackson of the Boston Charter Association; Thomas J. Kenney, acting mayor of Boston and president of the city council; Benjamin C. Lane of the Boston Charter and United Improvement Association; Max Mitchell, Boston Charter Association; John F. Moors of the Boston finance commission; George R. Nutter of the Charter Association; Richard Olney, president of the Citizens Municipal League; Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the Boston Charter Association; John E. Rousmaniere of the Charter Association; George B. Upham and John T. Wheelwright of the Charter Association.

Presenting numerous statistics to support its defense of the Boston charter, the Boston Charter Association, in a statement made public today, registers its opposition to the bills.

The association says that the changes particularly desired by the petitioners for the amendment are a larger city council and a decrease in the number of signatures of voters required on nomination papers to secure a nomination for the municipal election.

Continuing, the association says in part: "In three years' operation the charter is justifying the hopes of its paying for current improvements out of the money raised by taxation, rather than by loan, has been established. Under the charter there has been a distinct tendency toward a higher standard of service upon the part of the city employees."

"The bills pending before the committee of metropolitan affairs relative to the city council provide for the increase in the membership of that body from 12 to 28 members."

"The best and simplest argument for the retention of the small city council is that on the whole it has been a remarkable improvement in its operation and results over the larger body which it succeeded."

### Favor U. S. Owned Mines

The resolutions favoring public ownership of coal mines were adopted by the House late Tuesday by a vote of 52 to 50, after a debate in which Representatives Morrill, Socialist, and Webster, Progressive, favored the measure and Representative Kinney, Republican, led the opposition.

On a voice vote the bill to permit the Suffolk school of law to grant degrees was ordered to a third reading.

Bills to suspend the general laws in relation to nomination papers for candidates for town offices in the towns of Arlington and Lexington were passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules, and a similar bill for the town of Milton was passed to be enacted.

A motion of Mr. Clark of Lee, to substitute for an adverse report a bill permitting the granting of special licenses for the operation of steam boilers, was defeated on a voice vote.

In the Senate the bill regarding nominations of candidates for town offices in Milton, which was admitted under suspension of the rules, was reported by the committee on election laws, and on motion of Senator Chase of Danvers, all rules were suspended, the bill given its several readings, engrossed and sent to the House.

### Reports Received

In the Senate reports were received Tuesday as follows:

Cities—A bill to authorize Worcester to lay out, widen and relocate Washington square in that city; also leave to withdraw to James H. Brennan on his petition for the retirement of veteran employees of Boston who may have ceased to be employees within five years of the passage of the act.

Legal affairs—A bill to expedite certain trials of suits for damages; also the Buckley bill in new draft.

Reference to next General Court of petitions of William T. A. Fitzgerald for the recording of unsealed instruments in registries of deeds; of Loyd E. Chamberlain to permit payment of traveling expenses of judges of probate; of Robert A. Dean for the appointment of female probation officer in the second district court of Bristol at Fall River.

Metropolitan affairs—Reference to next General Court of the petition of Frederick H. Hilton for a swimming pool in Ashland; also leave to withdraw to John J. Douglass for further accommodations and facilities at the state bathhouse at Revere Beach.

Cities—Leave to withdraw to Redmond S. Fitzgerald on his petition that water meters in Boston shall not be installed in two-family houses; also to Francis X. Quigley on his petition for pensions for matrons of police stations; also to Harry N. Stearns on his petition that the trustees of Cambridge hospital may build and equip a hospital.

Harbors and public lands—Reference to the next General Court to A. Franklin Priest to extend the jurisdiction and

## TELEGRAPHERS OF RAILROADS TO MEET OFFICIALS



A. R. WHALEY  
Vice-President of the New Haven

Committees of the railroad telegraphers of the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads are to discuss shorter hours and increased wages with A. R. Whaley and H. J. Horn, vice-presidents of the two systems, respectively Thursday, the negotiations which were to have commenced Tuesday having been postponed. Telegraphers of the Boston & Albany road through their arbitration committee have refused to discuss the matter of wages and hours with J. L. Turley, general superintendent of the Albany and have placed it in the hands of their international vice-president, T. M. Pierson. The latter will seek an adjustment with higher authorities.

## MR. HITCHCOCK TO BE MINE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—It was learned today that Postmaster-General Hitchcock will become president of a gold mining company whose property is located near Tucson. He will become connected with the Hovar Smith group of capitalists which backed the Inspiration Company.

powers of the Salisbury beach reservation; also, to petitioners to exclude Newburyport, West Newbury, Georgetown, Lowell, Merrimac, Andover and Amesbury from the provisions of the Salisbury beach reservation act.

In the House these committee reports were received Tuesday:

Agriculture, leave to withdraw on bill providing for the licensing of cats.

State House and libraries, leave to withdraw on bill providing for repair of flags in the State House.

Counties, ought to pass on the bill (from legal affairs) to increase the compensation of jurors.

Labor, leave to withdraw on bill to prohibit the employment of non-residents as strike breakers.

Election laws, leave to withdraw on bill providing that women qualified to vote for school committee may vote at caucuses for such offices.

Labor, a bill providing that the wages paid to workmen and mechanics on public works shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the same trade or occupation in the locality.

Cities, a bill to allow one day off in five for firemen in the cities of Lowell, Taunton and Northampton.

Metropolitan affairs, leave to withdraw on the Bennett bill to create a metropolitan Boston and an advisory representative council.

Constitutional amendments, leave to withdraw on a constitutional amendment to abolish the council.

Legal affairs, leave to withdraw on bill to increase the penalty for stealing poultry.

## CONNECTICUT MEN SEE MASSACHUSETTS EXHIBIT OF HARDWARE

Second Day of Convention Is Proving to Be Busy One for Delegates—"Question Box" Is Feature

### BOOTHS ATTRACT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Problems which confront all retail hardware dealers were discussed at the morning session of the convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association in the new municipal auditorium here today. D. Fletcher Barber of Boston, a member of the executive board of the National Retail Hardware Dealers Association, presided over a "question box" meeting. More than 300 delegates were in attendance, and at noon they were joined by a large delegation from the Connecticut Hardware Association, who came in a body from Hartford to participate in the meeting this afternoon and see the exhibits.

Frank E. Peirson, former president of the New England association, presided at the afternoon meeting, and National Secretary M. L. Corry of Argos, Ind., gave an informal talk on hardware dealer's problems.

This evening a dance will be given in De Soto hall for the association men, by President and Mrs. Frank E. Stacy.

The convention, with the best commercial displays that the association has ever had, opened in the new city hall Tuesday with an attendance that taxed its capacity.

It is estimated that more than 10,000 persons viewed the exhibition. More than 100 of the best known manufacturers of hardware and tools of all kinds are represented at the exhibition. The delegates were welcomed Tuesday afternoon by President Henry Lasker of the board of aldermen, acting for Mayor John A. Denison. Secretary Emmett Hay Naylor of the board of trade welcomed them on behalf of that organization.

Fred C. Laviere, chairman of the French Chamber of Commerce of Montreal, felicitated the New England Association on its enterprise in getting up such an exhibit.

The main hall, with its lines of booths brightly with electrically lighted foliage and the Italian garden built on the stage, made a brilliant sight. The mahogany room, adjoining the auditorium on the second floor was used for the convention sessions, and the formal exercises opening the convention took place there in the afternoon.

Nearly 3,000 tickets were sold at the door and in addition there were about 1,000 hardware men, exhibitors and members of their families, who swelled the attendance for the first day to about 4,000.

Recreation after the opening day was afforded in a theater party at Court Square theater last evening at which the members enjoyed Billie Burke in "The Mind Paint Girl."

The glimpse of nature afforded by the exhibit of the fish and game commission in the basement attracted a crowd to the bird cage and the lighted tanks in which are to be seen swimming many varieties of the fish which the commission is raising to stock the Massachusetts streams.

### JOHN K. BERRY TESTIFIES

John K. Berry, who was originally of the counsel for the Russell estate, testified further in the Russell will case at East Cambridge today regarding his investigations in connection with the former hearing. On account of the demand for courtrooms in the court house it is expected that the trial will be transferred to Pemberton square court house next week. Tuesday the Home Savings Bank filed an answer to the suit of "Dakota Dan" in which it claims it does not have the \$500 he seeks, and should not be called on to defend the action.

## COURSE URGED FOR GIRLS CARING FOR CHILDREN

Experts Investigate Conditions With View to Provide Instruction for Children Who Take Care of Little Brothers and Sisters

In behalf of the "little mothers" of Boston and the small children in their charge, W. Stanwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools, and Paul V. Donovan, principal of the continuation school, are making investigations in the crowded districts of the city with a view of establishing for girls a continuation course on the care of babies. A conservative estimate places the number of girls in the city who are about 13 years at 40,000. To a large number of these such a course would be of immediate benefit, to many it would mean vocational activity.

Inquiry at the Hancock school for girls in the North End has brought a response

from 155 girls who would like to take such a course. If such a plan goes through courses will probably be established in several sections of the city. So far as possible each girl would be required to bring a child with her, so that she may have actual practice in its care.

As it is being worked out the course would provide instruction in giving the child its bath, clothing it, the kind and preparation of food, care of beds and what to do on different occasions. It is proposed to have all necessary equipment so that the pupils can use what they have learned at the schools.

So far as known such a course would be unique in public education.

## COPLEY SQUARE BILL IS URGED AT STATE HOUSE

Before the committee on cities this morning the bill of Mayor Fitzgerald that the street commissioners may alter and improve Copley square by eliminating the street diagonal lines crossing the square was heard. Attorney Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel, said this was simply a bill to enable Boston to make Copley square one of the most beautiful in the world. "We are not committed to any scheme," said Judge Corbett, "we only ask for this bill."

Frank A. Bourne, the architect who has been making studies of the square, said all that had been done was simply sketching. The first thing desired was the authority to enable the city to make Copley square a square.

Desmond Fitzgerald of Brookline favored the bill because he believed it was needed. "The people of Boston, I am sure," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "are determined to improve this square. I hope you will grant the city authority to

work out the best plan possible. Representative Bliss of Malden asked if it was necessary to take any of the street in improving the square. Mr. Fitzgerald replied that he thought that had been tried already. He said, "the beauty of a square doesn't consist in what is put into it. When you break it up into diagonals you destroy its simplicity."

House Chairman Doyle asked if Copley square wasn't a business center. Mr. Fitzgerald said it was but only on one side. As he understood it the bill did not anticipate a sunken garden.

William B. Austin, chairman of the committee on public improvements of the Boston Society of Architects, said that he represented a majority of that committee and about 50 architects in urging the bill. They favored the Bourne plan so far as the curb lines for the new square go, leaving the sunken garden and ornamentation to the future.

## INDEPENDENCE II. BRINGS FISH, BUT IS MINUS RUDDER

How the fishing schooner Independence II. was steered for 350 miles minus a rudder was related when the craft reached T. wharf today in command of Captain James McGinnis. During the three-day run from the peak, western banks, the schooner was guided entirely by clever and expert manipulation of the canvas. Captain McGinnis said that by using care he found no difficulty in accomplishing the unusual feat. When off

## EMERSON GIRLS TO GIVE A DICKENS PLAY, "TOM PINCH"

Phi Mu Gamma Sorority of Emerson College of Oratory will give its tenth annual play in Jordan hall this evening. The play is "Tom Pinch," adapted by Joseph Dille from Dickens' novel, "Martin Chuzzlewit." This play was staged by the sorority 10 years ago.

The play is under the direction of Walter Bradley Tripp, an instructor at Emerson College and a Dickens' reader. Proceeds from the play will go toward a \$100 graduate scholarship.

The cast will be: Tom Pinch, Helen Brewer; old Martin Chuzzlewit, Leila Harris; Pecksniff, Marion Vincent; young Martin Chuzzlewit, Doris Sparrow; Mary Graham, Ruth West; Mercy Pecksniff, Marguerite Albertson; Charity Pecksniff, Emily Brown; John Westlock, Lillian Hartigan; Mark Tapley, Sue Riddick; Jane, Florence Newbold; Ruth Pinch, Disa Brackett.

The Misses Albertson and Hartigan also had parts in the post-graduate play Jan. 29.

## MEMBERS OF CAST FOR PHI MU GAMMA PLAY



MARGUERITE ALBERTSON

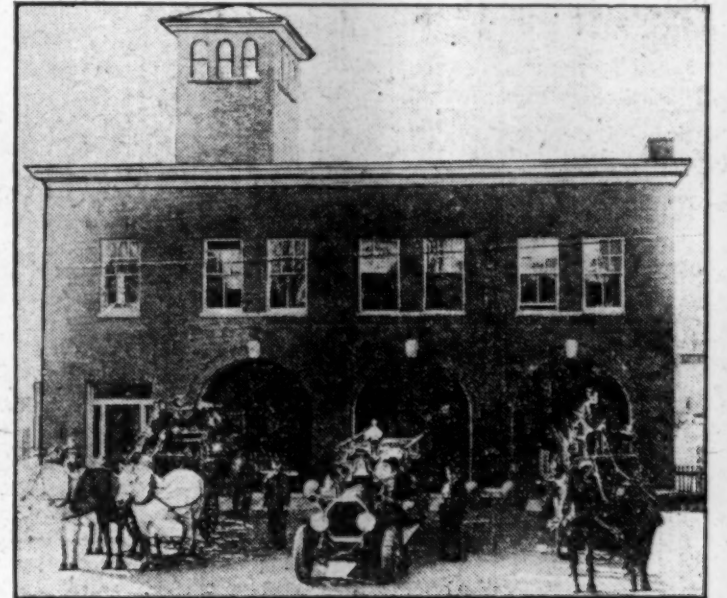


DISA BRACKETT



LILLIAN HARTIGAN

## WAKEFIELD FIRE APPARATUS SHOWN



New triple-combination motor truck displayed at central station with other modern appliances the town owns

## TOWN OFFICIALS BOAST SUPERIOR FIRE EQUIPMENT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Chief William E. Cade of the fire department and town officials declare that the acquisition and acceptance of the new \$10,000 motor truck gives this town one of the most modern departments owned by any municipality of its size in the state.

Besides the motor truck, equipment at the central station includes one of the late type steam fire engines, a reserve engine, a hook and ladder truck and a supply wagon. There are five permanent and 20 call men. In the Greenwood district is located the three-horse combination wagon, formerly at the central station; and at Montrose is another horse drawn hose wagon. Besides these, the Volunteer hose company has a smaller motor truck.

## M. V. M. OFFICERS TO TAKE STATE MILITARY TESTS

Examination of 27 military officers of Massachusetts recently appointed or elected is scheduled to be given by the military examining board at the State House today. Those expected to take the examination are:

First Lieut. William H. Stitt, Ensign William A. Haridon, Capt. George H. Daniels, Capt. Thomas F. Williams, First Lieut. George S. Holbrook, Charles T. Crossman, First Lieut. Elbert M. Crockett, Second Lieut. Harry C. Perry, Second Lieut. George C. Davis, Second Lieut. Melvin F. Master, Second Lieut. Clarence H. Poor, Jr., Capt. Richard H. Hall, First Lieut. Norton Wigglesworth, First Lieut. Robert E. Goodwin, Second Lieut. Edward B. Richardson, Second Lieut. Herbert S. Allen, Capt. H. Stanley Cushing, Capt. James H. Smyth, Capt. Merton E. Jenkins, Capt. Robert F. Blake, Second Lieut. Philip J. Lane, First Lieut. J. Patrick Tierney, Second Lieut. Curtis Delano, Capt. Frederick C. Kean, First Lieut. Walter H. Mobbs, Second Lieut. Walter A. Smith, First Lieut. Harry E. Stiles.

## CHARLES S. BIRD BACKS LABOR BILL AT STATE HOUSE

Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor at the last state election, spoke before the committee on labor at the State House today in behalf of a bill for an eight-hour day in industries where employees did not have a day off. The bill is aimed to apply particularly to the paper industry. It is said that in many paper mills the employees work in shifts from 11 to 13 hours daily without a day off. The bill is one of the measures backed by the legislative bureau of the Progressive party.

## CHICAGO OPERA STARTS ON TOUR

NEW YORK—The Chicago opera company started on its transcontinental tour today having closed its season as visiting company at the Metropolitan opera house Tuesday evening with the first New York performances of Wilhelm Kienzel's "Le Ranz des Vaches." The tour will last until the end of April.

The American opera "Cyrano," music by Darnowski, book by Henderson, which the Metropolitan opera company will produce for the first time on Thursday, is to be repeated March 7 with the original cast, including Mr. Amato and Mme. Alda as hero and heroine.

### OPERA NOTES

Mme. Lina Cavalieri, soprano, and Lucien Muratore, tenor, are announced to appear at the Boston opera house "Carmen" on the evening of Saturday, March 15, when popular prices in the balconies and regular prices on the floor will prevail.

Mme. Scotney, the coloratura soprano, is to appear in the Sunday concert of March 1, as associate soloist with Jaroslav Kocian, the violinist. Mme. Scotney will sing the air of the Queen of the Night from Mozart's "Magic Flute."

Tonight Felix Weingartner, Mme. Marcel and Vanni Marcoux appear for the last time this season at the performance of "Faust." They sail from New York Thursday morning on the steamer La France. The cast includes the names of Messrs. Zenatello, Rossi and Olshansky and Mmes. Swartz and Leveroni.

### CONCERT NOTES

Mme. Evelyn Scotney appears in concert in Tremont Temple on the evening of Tuesday, March 4 at 8:15 o'clock.

### SPUR TRACK CAUSES INQUIRY

The spur track in Munroe street, Cambridge, illegally laid into the premises of the E. P. Sanderson Company, was the subject of a hearing before the Cambridge aldermen last night, when the company petitioned for the right to lay the tracks, which have been in since September. H. A. Bugrave appeared for the Sanderson Company. He said the Boston & Albany had laid the track on his client's order. The matter was referred to the committee on highways.

### MAINE REJECTS 54-HOUR BILL

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine Senate approved Tuesday the unfavorable majority report on a proposed labor law fixing 54 hours as a week's work for women and children. The Senate also rejected the compromise measure of 56 hours a week accepted by the House.

### AIDE TO EXPLORER NAMED

OTTAWA, Ont.—Dr. R. M. Anderson of New York will go with Vilhjalmur Stefansson's expedition to the Arctic circle, which the Canadian government is going to finance, as second in command.

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## REDISTRIBUTION CRY CHANGES NAVAL BILL PROGRAM IN CANADA

Western Member of House  
Moves That Decision Be  
Held Over Till Population  
Is Adequately Represented

### SITTING AFFECTED

OTTAWA, Ont.—Introducing a new element into the proposed naval contribution of three dreadnoughts to the empire, Member J. G. Turfitt of the opposition, who is from the west, proposed an amendment that the naval bill be held over until a redistribution of the parliamentary representation be effected.

Mr. Turfitt explained that there was not adequate representation of his section of the country. The number of members in the House in proportion to population, in three of the eastern provinces showed that one member represented 29,376 persons, he declared, whereas in the west where the population had grown rapidly the number of persons represented by one member was 49,730. He said it was the constitutional duty of the government to remedy this inequality of representation before proceeding with a measure so important as the naval contribution bill. Mr. Turfitt said his constituency is opposed to a naval program of any description.

W. W. German, an Ontario member who endorsed Mr. Turfitt's amendment, said that the west is now "short" 22 members and the east has nine too many.

### Compares Navies

F. B. Carvell of New Brunswick detailed the strength of the British navy as compared with those navies which might oppose her in any conflict. He deduced from the present naval supremacy, that contributions from the overseas dominions were unnecessary. If, however, the general sentiment favored the undertaking of some form of naval defense in Canada, Mr. Carvell said he considered ships built in the Dominion would be much better for the country's development.

The precipitation of this redistribution issue into the naval debate, it is said, makes the duration of the debate and of the session very uncertain. It was expected that the question of redistribution would be one of the opposition's strong points, but, until recently, it was supposed that it would be brought forward after the naval bill had been passed with the big majority which the government commands in the House.

Now there are declarations from the government that it is prepared to "sit" through all obstruction tactics until its naval measure is voted upon.

Contributing to the debate Macdonald Armstrong of York, Ont., said he had no doubt that every member in the House would support the government's policy of immediate and direct contribution to the British navy, if they were convinced that an "emergency" existed. The opposition leader, he recalled, expressed willingness to "increase the \$35,000,000 contribution fourfold" if the country were convinced that the empire required it; and many of his party have shown the same attitude.

### Emergency Plea Discussed

Mr. Armstrong dealt with the question of an emergency demanding immediate action from the viewpoint of a supporter of the government policy. He spoke of how difficult it was for any one to determine whether or not an "emergency" existed. When statements of wide experience differed on this question, he said, members of the Canadian House could hardly expect unanimity of opinion among themselves. He argued, therefore, that an emergency could be proved to exist but that because the British admiralty indorsed the naval contributions from the overseas dominions, these contributions should be made. Acquiescence in the decision of the admiralty he considered a reasonable attitude, in view of the fact that there was no way of deciding that an emergency did or did not exist. On this basis he appealed for united action between the two parties. It seemed to him that the question of how and when this sharing should be done could be entrusted to those who were closely in touch with imperial affairs.

### Offense to Germans

In his speech Mr. Armstrong deprecated an inclination prevalent to connect the thought of an "existing emergency" with the belief that Germany was the threatening enemy of Great Britain. Representing a section largely peopled by German-Canadians, and which is one of the most prosperous sections of Ontario, Mr. Armstrong said it was unfortunate that many things said during the naval debate tended to offend Canadians of German birth and descent, and that the strengthening of the British navy should not be considered as special defense against Germany.

On the government side W. G. Wiechel, a German member of the House, corroborated both Mr. Armstrong's racial contention and the labor unions' position. "I honestly believe," he said, "that the German people desire peace."

### World Peace Hoped

Referring to Canada's relation to the empire Mr. Wiechel indicated his belief that the new world could not keep aloof from the old. "Destroy the British fleet,"

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Peace loving Americans will derive satisfaction from the fact that President Taft, an ardent worker for arbitration among nations, is to be succeeded by Mr. Wilson, a no less enthusiastic peace advocate. It guarantees that for another four years at least the national administration will not be dominated by jingoism; that the influence of the White House will be against war and all its train of evils. Mr. Wilson has just accepted the honorary presidency of the American Peace Society and promises that if his new duties will permit he will attend the third peace congress at St. Louis early in May. His influence in that movement can scarcely be calculated. He will be in a position to give his advocacy of peace an effectiveness that will be far reaching. . . . It is, of course, not alone in the legislation he may prevent nor in the policies he may inspire in the state department that peace-loving President exercises influence. The mere power of his example is considerable; the prestige which a President's adherence gives to a nation-wide ideal like the abolition of war is important. Jingoism will have no friend in the honorary president of the American Peace Society.

CHICAGO JOURNAL—One striking fact in modern farming is cooperation. Fruit growers in the far West and dairy farmers in the middle West have gone farthest in this line, but truck gardeners, cotton planters and stock growers are not far behind. The question is raised how far farmers can go in cooperation without subjecting themselves to prosecution as a trust. If fruit growers or truck farmers fix a minimum price on their product, will not such action be called unreasonable restraint of trade? If cooperative creameries store butter till the price rises, wherein does their act differ from that of the broker who engenders a corner in cotton? Theoretically, the difference is not easy to define. Practically, there will be little need for a legal definition. No association of farmers will gain such proportions as to win attention from the federal department of justice while it remains purely cooperative. The most the farmer does or can do by cooperation is to better his own condition at the expense of middlemen. He cannot, save in the rarest cases, affect the consumer. The farmer is an individualist. He combines with his fellows only on compulsion. If his comrades go too far, the farmer quits the combination.

FT. WORTH RECORD—The great interstate railroads having withdrawn their opposition to the bill directing a physical valuation of all railroads in the country, it is certain that this measure will be passed by Congress at an early date. This change of attitude on the part of the railroads is in keeping with the new policy they have adopted in recent years, and will go far toward allaying popular prejudice against them because of a very different policy in the past. That the railroads hope to profit by having the government place a valuation on their property is shown by the statement of their spokesman to a Senate committee that such action would serve to remove the public idea that the railroads of the country are overvalued and overcapitalized. It is probably well to have the government value the railroads, for this information will be useful in many ways, but we are not as hopeful as the advocates of the measure that a general reduction of rates will follow. The value of railroad property is only one of many factors in rate making, and whatever the actual value may be found to be, it is improbable that rates will be lowered until some of the other and more important factors undergo a change.

EVERETT BOARD VACANCY FILLED

In a special election Tuesday to fill a vacancy on the Everett board of aldermen, left by Charles A. Furness, former Councilman Edwin A. Hilton was elected over John A. Golden by 116 votes.

Mr. Golden resigned from the common council to become a candidate for alderman, and in the contest to fill his vacancy in ward 2 Thomas Hughes was elected. He carried both precincts and received 260 votes. Frank M. Carpenter received 144 votes and Jesse M. Holl 135.

and what would become of the so-called Monroe doctrine?" he asked. He also expressed his desire that the naval question might be "taken out of politics," and hoped both parties would be agreed to strengthening the British defense system until international arbitration of all disputes was attainable. "If all the working men of the world gave a decided 'no' to war proposals," he said, "it would mean disarmament. War between Norway and Sweden was prevented by the labor men. . . . But we cannot stand by and see the whole burden of defense shouldered by Great Britain. So long as armaments exist so long must Britain be ready, and our future is with that of the mother country; and I hope to see the whole empire linked together by an indissoluble tie which will make for the assured peace of the world."

In answer to the objection made by some Liberals that "empty ships" are an inadequate offering, Mr. Northrup of Hastings, Ont., proposed that until Canadians were available the government might supply the money to pay men to take their place on the three dreadnoughts.

## VANCOUVER'S STRIDES IN BUILDING ERECTION DECLARED UNPARALLELED



Pender street, looking west, showing some of Vancouver's newest big business buildings

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Visitors here often are impressed most by the rapidity of the city's physical growth. One cannot fail to notice at once that many of the largest buildings appear to have been erected recently. And in this appearance the stranger is not deceived.

The number of million dollars' worth of buildings erected literally has multiplied in recent years. In comparison with other rapidly growing communities of the Dominion Vancouver easily takes position in the front rank. As regards neighboring cities of the province and of the Pacific slope of the United States, Vancouver's building growth for any recent period usually have exceeded those for a corresponding period in all the other cities combined. Building records for the past half dozen years present some very remarkable totals.

### Building Advance Shown

Vancouver's first building bylaw was passed on Nov. 12, 1900, and George McSpadden was appointed the first building inspector. In 1902 the first complete annual record of building within the corporate limits of the city returned a total for that year of \$833,907. During the last three years the total amount recorded in 1902 has been exceeded by a good round sum in every month's permits.

The following comparative table from the Vancouver Annual will show at what rate building has steadily increased:

Year	No. of Permits	Value of Buildings
1902	417	\$833,907
1903	590	1,420,148
1904	836	1,968,391
1905	940	2,653,000
1906	1006	4,308,410
1907	1773	5,632,714
1908	1907	5,550,893
1909	2004	7,258,365
1910	2299	13,150,965
1911	2755	17,652,042

For the first 10 months of 1912 the total permits amounted to \$16,319,262, and the present year promises a total not far short of \$20,000,000 in the value of permits issued, a total increase for 1912 of more than 2350 per cent over the annual total a decade ago.

### FREE FERRY SERVICE PLANNED

PADUCAH, Ky.—Free ferry service between Paducah, Ky., and Brookport, Ill., may be established by T. Paducah Business Men's Club and the merchants of the city. The proposition is considered seriously. It is proposed that the business men pay the owners of the ferry about \$1200 a month to operate the boat.

### PLANT POWER TO BE INCREASED

TOLEDO, O.—The capacity of the Water street power plant of the Rail-Light Company will be increased by over one third by the addition of a turbine generator, capable of furnishing 10,000 kilowatts of electricity. The cost, it is estimated, will be about \$200,000.

### NON-VOTERS TO PAY POLL TAX

SALT LAKE CITY—Every citizen of Utah eligible to vote but who does not exercise the right will be compelled to pay a poll tax of \$3 under the terms of a bill passed by the Senate. The tax also will be assessed against women.

### FRANKLIN AVENUE, VALPARAISO, IND.



VALPARAISO, Ind.—Beautifully situated, enterprising city, 44 miles south-east of Chicago. Has paved streets and well-kept lawns. At left in view shown and facing Franklin avenue, is the Central school, the newest of three school buildings in the place. Calumet avenue branches off at right, forming triangular park which is maintained and beautified by the civic improvement association.

Even these figures fall short in giving an accurate idea of the way in which Greater Vancouver has grown during the past few years; they do not show the true value except by comparison, for prior to April, 1911, the total area of the city comprised only eight square miles. Since then Hastings townsite ad district lot 301 have become wards of the city and a growing number of residents are establishing homes in the immediate vicinity of Vancouver, in South Vancouver, North Vancouver, Point Grey, Kerrisdale, Burnaby and Richmond; actually adding to the built-up area of the greater city without adding their permits to the civic total. The value of this building, which, although in close proximity to the city, cannot be included, has amounted to about \$3,000,000 annually for the last three years.

This growth has taken place in a civic community with a present area of not more than 14 square miles. The significance of the expansion is made plainer when one realizes that the area of Los Angeles, for instance, is 92 square miles; Seattle, 57 square miles; Portland, Ore., 50 square miles; San Francisco, 46 square miles; Tacoma, 40 square miles. The area of any one of these western American cities exceeds the combined area of Vancouver and South Vancouver, which is expected soon to become a part of Vancouver.

Construction by Months

Month by month, the 1912 building permits have been issued as follows:

Month	No. of Permits	Value of Buildings
January	177	\$700,377
February	270	1,200,740
March	342	1,434,290
April	352	1,622,805
May	348	1,944,728
June	297	1,210,780
July	303	2,071,012
August	298	944,970
September	254	1,270,385
October	258	3,507,165
November	186	1,338,775
December	178	1,539,535
Totals	3213	\$19,388,422

Construction of dwellings proceeded during 1912 at a rate that is said to be without precedent in the annals of Canadian building activity. Analysis of the figures indicates that the city is growing at the rate of a mile a month,

that is, dwellings which, placed side by side, would reach a mile, are being erected every 30 days. Many of them are owned by the occupants.

Many fine office buildings have been completed and many others have been well started in the last year. The Rogers Vancouver Bank of Ottawa and the Dominion Trust building are among the most imposing skyscrapers completed during 1912. Other buildings under construction include a \$1,000,000 hotel for the Canadian Pacific railway; a \$1,000,000 passenger and freight depot with an extensive system of clockwork, also for the Canadian Pacific railway; a \$2,000,000 store building for the Hudson's Bay Company; a \$1,000,000 system of concrete docks for the North Vancouver shore of Burrard inlet.

### Many Structures Cost High

A list recently compiled, including only buildings costing \$15,000 or more, actually under construction, or for which contracts have been let, gives a total of 61 buildings with a total value of \$10,251,191. In addition to this extensive work a list of proposed buildings for which plans are being prepared or tenders called, includes 50 buildings all valued in excess of \$20,000. The total valuation of these proposed buildings is \$12,444,000.

These figures show a grand total of \$22,695,191 now being expended or about to be devoted to the erection of office and industrial buildings, warehouses, hotels, apartment and lodging houses, dwellings, theaters, stores, churches, schools, fire halls, railway terminals, concrete wharves and docks, and an extension of the Vancouver water supply system.

Building projects may be further classified under separate heads, as follows:

Category	Value
Office buildings	\$7,300,000
Hotels	2,480,000
Apartment houses	2,480,000
Lodging houses and stores	1,121,000
Stores and apartments	1,400,000
City schools and colleges	1,750,000
Churches	500,000
Theaters and hippodrome	1,750,000
Club buildings	380,000
Y. M. C. A.	350,000
Sundry buildings	2,745,232
Total	\$22,195,191

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### IN THE LIMELIGHT

"Strange as it may seem to you," said Mrs. Lapsing, with pardonable pride, "I was a good speller when I was a little girl and went to school. Once I spelled the whole school down, and for one time in my life, anyway, I was the dinosaur of all eyes."—Chicago Tribune.

### PUTTING IT UP QUICK

William, who was erecting an edifice out of building blocks, showed such unusually bungling workmanship that his father, who is a carpenter, took him to task.

"What kind of a shack do you call that?" he asked the boy.

"Oh, that's all right, papa," replied William, "I'm building it to rent."—Youngstown Telegram.

### UPLIFTERS

"What modern inventions have done most to help man up in the world?" asked Johnson.

"The elevator and the alarm clock," replied Wilkins.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

### NO TIME OFF FOR THEM

"Talk about your long hours, I know a couple of hands in a factory that never stop day or night all the year round."

"Impossible! Where?"

"On the factory clock."—Denver Times.

HIS KNOWLEDGE UNPROFITABLE

"Who was that seely looking individual I saw you give half a crown to?"

"An old literary friend of mine; author of 'Ten Thousand Ways of Making Money.'—Detroit Free Press.

### LOOKING AHEAD

"Why did you make such an ado over loaning Wombat a quarter? A quarter isn't much to lose."

"I didn't want to establish a precedent."—Washington Herald.

### SURFACE INDICATIONS

Unskilled zeal is often first in evidence and longest. The player who performs the worst Wants the loud pedal strongest.

—Washington Herald.

### COURT HOUSE TO BE REBUILT

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—To draw plans for the reconstruction and enlargement of the county court house an architect has been employed by the county commissioners to take the measurements. The courthouse is one of the most historic in the state, being 76 years old, and it is one of the finest specimens of architecture of the time, but the county has outgrown the building, and there is not enough room for the courts and for county offices.

## LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Ways to Serve Better the Needs in Massachusetts  
Will Be Made Subject of Study

HOW the state library of Massachusetts can better serve the interests of the free public libraries of the commonwealth is to be made a matter of study by a committee just appointed by the state librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, who is also president of the Massachusetts Library Club and chairman of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. The members are as follows: Miller C. Wellman of Springfield, chairman; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Brookline; John G. Moulton of Haverhill; Miss Katharine P. Loring of Proctor Crossing; Robert K. Shaw of Worcester; Horace G. Wadlin of Boston; Harlan H. Ballard of Pittsburgh; Miss Alice G. Chandler of Lancaster; Drew B. Hall of Somerville; Miss Louise M. Hooper of Brookline and George H. Tripp of New Bedford. The members of the committee will propose such changes as they feel will lead to a more helpful relationship between the state and local libraries.

Miss Ethel S. Fegan, librarian of Ladies College, Cheltenham, Eng., expects to visit several United States library schools in April, and already has been invited to speak before some of them. She probably will travel as far west as Wisconsin.

The students of Western Reserve University have begun their visits to various city libraries in connection with the course in library administration. These trips have included a visit to the law library located in the new country courthouse, and a visit to a factory where the city of Cleveland maintains one of its library stations.

Announcement is made that the annual library summer school of the University of Michigan will be held from June 30 to Aug. 22. It is well to know this early so those interested may plan definitely for the summer vacation period.

At the public library in Pottsville, Pa., supplementary work with the schools is being facilitated greatly by the use of a display ladder in United States history exhibited in the window. Attached to each rung of the ladder, says Public Librarian, is a list of books dealing with various periods of American history, and at the top is a roll of honor on which are inscribed the names of the pupils who have climbed the ladder by reading all the books on the list. In addition, a bookmark containing these titles was distributed among the pupils in the various schools and the titles are checked as they are read. This has aroused competition in the various schools to make the best record. The children are required to write an essay on the book they like best after the top of the ladder has been reached. The child world, always wide awake to something new, is responding in such numbers that immediate purchase of additional copies of the books was necessary to meet the demand.

San Francisco is to have a new public library which will cost \$2,000,000 by the time it is finished and furnished. Of this sum Andrew Carnegie will give \$750,000.

The Wisconsin State Library Association is to meet in Warsaw, Wis., March 5-7. President Evans of Ripon College will deliver the evening address. A dramatic reading of Sheridan's "The Rivals" will be followed by an address on the aim and pleasure of dramatic readings by Professor Pyre of the University of Wisconsin.

The American Library Institute has just completed a correspondence election. The following were elected for a term of 10 years: Miss Caroline M. Hewins of Hartford, Conn.; R. R. Bowker of New York city; Miss Theresa Hitchner of Brooklyn; Miss Gratia Countryman of Minneapolis; W. P. Cutter of New York city; Miss Electra C. Doren of Dayton, O.; and W. D. Johnston of New York city. Miss Katherine L. Sharp of Lake Placid, N. Y.; George B. Utley of Chicago, and Charles F. D. Belden of Boston were elected for nine years, and Mrs. T. W. Elmdorff of Buffalo, N. Y., for five years.

One of the most popular rooms in the Chicago public library is the civics room, established in 1912. It is patronized by all classes of people.

The equipment of the library in St. Louis is very complete. There is a full set of rooms for the staff, including such innovations as a lunch room, kitchen and pantry, a recreation room with a piano and victrola, a handball court for the boys and an indoor gymnasium.

The Oregon library commission, like many another worthy organization, needs more money. In its fourth biennial report just issued, it tells why the money is needed. "The commission is ambitious," says the report, "to give the country people of the state the books which they cannot secure from any other source and to which the state seems to feel they are entitled, as it has not planned to cut them off from the privileges offered by cities. It also wishes to supplement more effectively from a state supply the small book collections of the public libraries throughout the state; to loan to such libraries and groups of students the special collections of books which the state may most economically administer; it desires to continue its services to rural schools and high schools by loaning the debate libraries, and by giving the necessary instruction and issuing the publications which will make the school libraries actually serviceable educationally."

\$50,000,000 SENT TO CHINA  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sixty million dollars of paper Chinese money in 140 wooden chests was shipped for Hong-kong recently on the liner Nippon Maru. The consignment is listed as paper and travels at the federal rate of \$7 a ton. It will not become currency until the notes have been signed in China. They were printed in New York.

THREE BANK PERMITS ISSUED  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—State auditor Brady has issued permits for organizing three new banks, as follows: Silvia State Savings Bank, at Silvia, capital stock \$25,000; Home Trust and Savings Bank of Pittsfield; capital stock \$50,000; Westville State Bank at Westville, capital stock \$25,000.

nationally. The demands of the public libraries for help in planning buildings and in selecting books cannot be adequately met until there is some one free for this sort of service; the larger school libraries of the state cannot be catalogued and organized under the instruction of the commission for the same reason. The store of practical books upon agriculture and domestic science cannot be greatly enlarged and a sufficient number of duplicates cannot be bought because the book fund of the commission is so limited that it is impossible to buy the books necessary for the traveling libraries alone. In reviewing this work and the many opportunities for its extension, the commission feels most strongly the necessity for an adequate book fund to meet the requirements of a library which has practically developed into a state library, and would, therefore, urge upon the Legislature the necessity for providing this."

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS START DISCUSSIONS

PHILADELPHIA—After two days of preliminary meetings, the department of superintendents of the National Educational Association, took up the stated program of work. For two days educators from every section have been arriving. Mayor Blakenburg welcomed the visitors at the morning session. The response was made by Oscar T. Corson, editor of the Ohio Educational Monthly. Dr. P. P. Claxton, national commissioner of Education, will talk on "Attainable Ideals" tonight. Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of Pennsylvania, Joseph Lee of Boston and C. H. Judd of Chicago are also on the program for tonight as speakers.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the topic for discussion on the program is "Uniformity of Standards in School Administration." The listed leaders in the discussion are T. E. Finigan, third assistant commissioner of education, Albany, New York and F. M. McMurtry, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Others scheduled to take part are: A. B. Poland, superintendent of schools, Newark, N. J.; E. G. Moore, department of education, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Bush, superintendent of schools, Parkersburg, W. Va.

## POWER PROJECT IS INVESTIGATED

GREENVILLE, Cal.—San Francisco bond investors have sent experts near the North Fork country, near Seneca, to examine the Indian Valley Light & Power Company project.

C. H. Miller, hydro-electric engineer of San Francisco, just completed an investigation of the water supply and sites. The project, Mr. Miller declares, will be backed by his people and operations started at once to develop a first unit of 1000 horsepower for the local field. Other units will be added as the field broadens until the ultimate of 30,000 horsepower is reached.

## OHIO-CHICAGO TROLLEY PLANNED

TOLEDO, O.—A plan to extend the Toledo & Western Electric railway to connect Toledo and Chicago by trolley was given consideration by H. L. Doherty engineers who visited the Toledo & Western properties recently.

The proposal is to extend the Toledo & Western from Pioneer, Mich., to Angola, Ind., and connect there with the line of the St. Joe Valley Electric railway, which runs to Elkhart, Ind. At Elkhart an arrangement can be made with the Chicago & Northern Indiana Electric railway between Elkhart and Chicago. The distance between Pioneer and Angola is 14 miles.

### PRIZE OFFERED FOR OPERA

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mrs. Jason Walker of this city, chairman of the music committee of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, got word from Mrs. J. E. Kinney, president of that association, announcing that citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., have raised \$10,000 to be awarded the composer of a prize opera. This production is to be staged during the Panama-Pacific exposition. The competition will be under supervision of the American music committee.



## CORNELIS MELYN: PATRIOT, AUTHOR

Achievements and Trials of Admirable New Netherland Settler Reviewed in Series on Early American Literature

NO NAME in the political story of New Netherland is more worthy of remembrance than that of Cornelis Melyn, woven as it is into the very fabric of the struggle of the people for self-government. Of peaceable character and undoubted good will, his whole career was nevertheless one of determined opposition to the despotism of the West India Company and to the governors who, unfortunately for the province, were appointed by the company.

Melyn, who was a man of upright character, of education and property, was born at Antwerp about 1602, and it brings him vividly before the eye to remember, as Mr. Inness puts it, that "in Melyn's day, Antwerp had attained the height of its great artistic fame, and he may have often seen or talked with Rubens, Van Dyke and Teniers."

## Secured Charter

Upon his first visit to New Netherland in 1638 or 1639 he was so pleased with the province that he returned to Holland to obtain a patroon title.

His grant covered all of Staten Island not already occupied by the bouwerie of David Pietersen De Vries, another of the original patroons, and here in 1640 Melyn brought his family and household furnishings, with men and implements to cultivate a plantation.

Melyn was a member of the Twelve Men, a council that public opinion practically forced Governor Kieft to call for advice in Indian matters. This council advocated moderation while Kieft was bent on a policy of extermination, and it further incurred his disfavor by petitioning, in the name of the commonalty, for much needed reforms in the government. It was therefore arbitrarily dissolved. But the Indian troubles having gone on to a crucial point another council called the Eight Men, was convened. Melyn was also one of these and with him another patroon, Jochem Pietersen Kuyter.

The latter was a German, a native of Darmstadt, who had a flourishing colony on the Harlem flats, his grant extending along the Harlem river from what is now One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to One Hundred and Fortieth street, and to this colony he had given the Dutch name of Zegendaal—Vale of Blessing. Both patroons had been obliged to bring their families into the town for protection, and were living neighbors on Broad street. From this time the two names, Kuyter and Melyn, are bracketed in the history of New Amsterdam.

Associated with them as members of the Eight Men were Isaac Allertout, one of the Mayflower pilgrim fathers, who was engaged in business in New Amsterdam, and Thomas Hall, a former bond servant from Virginia. The other four were Hollanders, and the first action of the new board was to expel one of these because of his "bloody hands" in the war, and put a more humane and just man in his place.

## Defense Provided

Seeing that the colony must be defended, the Eight Men consented to have a force of 70 men sent against the Indians. Capt. John Underhill, then under banishment from New England, and living on Long Island, was given command of one party and Kuyter of another.

What followed at Heemstede, at Mespath, and at Greenwich was pitiful. At the latter place a fort was demolished with much the same cruelty that attended the destruction of the Mystic fort at the beginning of the Pequot war in Connecticut, and the darkest act of this campaign, which has been dwelt upon by some historians to the exclusion of many better episodes, was presided over by Captain Underhill, while Governor Kieft looked on. The trouble increased until the whole southern part of the province was desolated and even New Amsterdam was in constant need of guard. A contemporary writer says that if men gathering firewood went north of Wall street they were liable to be attacked.

The Indian troubles lasted about four years, and furnish the gloomiest pages in the history of Manhattan, as disgraceful as those that relate the history of the Pequot war and King Philip's war in New England; not, however, any more so. Students mainly agree that the cause of all the trouble lay, fundamentally, in the policy of Governor Kieft. With all the faults of Wouter Van Twiller's rule, he had among other good deeds to his credit this—that he was uniformly kind and just to the natives—and a careful writer says: "A plaintive cry sounded on Manhattan when Kieft had been for a few years in office, a cry for help in the desolation he had wrought, a cry from Indian lips for Wouter! Wouter!"

The soldiers sent out from Manhattan were not blessed by the ministers, nor were those who returned from the Greenwich fort thanked in the name of the people, or praised as having done God's work. The people, as a whole, were not responsible for what was blame-worthy.

Much of the political disturbance that for several years obtained in the colony was directly due to the revolt of the people against inhumanity they were unable to prevent. Henry Cabot Lodge says: "The most important legacy which the Dutch rulers left to their English successors was the relations of the colony to the Indians, and it is to their high praise that these were relations of mutual trust and good will." The Twelve Men, the Eight Men, the Nine Men—these representative bodies were the "rulers" who, during these troublous times, wrought well for righteous dealing with the Indians and earned lasting ap-

Activities and trials of Cornelis Melyn in the early years of New Amsterdam are related in this article in the series on early American literature. A book written by Melyn, known as the "Breeders Raedt," will be considered in a following paper. Melyn was a patroon, a politician, a patriot, an author and a man of estimable character—one of the first to set free in America the idea of civil freedom.

proval for their resistance to the one Governor of New Netherland who instigated and sanctioned wrong.

## Governor Kieft Displaced

The Eight Men finally saw that their only hope was to appeal to the States-General and the West India company and two memorials were drawn up, written jointly by Melyn and Kuyter. As a result of these and other protests, Kieft was superseded in office by Peter Stuyvesant, who came to the colony in its distracted condition with the determination to reform all abuses.

To him Melyn and Kuyter presented a respectful petition asking that the former governor's conduct, especially in the matters of the treatment of the Indians, might be investigated, in order that the colony might be more fully separated from the odium attaching to it, and also as a means of obtaining justice in regard to injured property.

But Stuyvesant, who was as autocratic in temper as he was upright in character, saw in this a questioning of authority that was not to be encouraged. As Bayard Tuckerman writes, "If there was one opinion unalterably fixed in the mind of Stuyvesant, it was that to the powers that be is due a blind obedience." So he refused to entertain the petition, and ceased to recognize Melyn and Kuyter as members of the Eight Men. The flames of suspicion and resentment thus aroused were fanned in various ways, until at Kieft's instigation, both Melyn and Kuyter were charged with sedition in having written the memorials, and were given 48 hours in which to prepare a defense.

This defense was written by Melyn. After all deferential formalities have been complied with it opens thus:

## Defense in Vain

"The written demand of the late Director-General Kieft was sent to us by court messenger about 9 o'clock on the nineteenth June of this year, 1644, with express order to answer thereto within twice 24 hours. Coming then to the point—"

The defense was able, eloquent and truthful. It was, however, of no immediate avail. The writers of the memorials were adjudged guilty of "defamation" of authority in what they had written of Kieft, and were convicted of lese majesty. To any other crime Governor Stuyvesant would have been more lenient.

Both men were heavily fined and sentenced to banishment for a term of years. And now, in August, 1647, the ship Princess, lying in Manhattan harbor, began to make up a strangely assorted passenger list. Sustained by public opinion, Melyn and Kuyter had refused to depart on sentence of banishment; so they were put on board as prisoners, taking with them, however, several boxes of papers for their defense before the States-General.

The domineer of New Amsterdam, the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, was a passenger called home to answer charges that had been laid before the classis of Amsterdam, chiefly arising from his pugnacious resistance to Kieft's Indian policy. Kieft himself was going to answer to the West India Company, and several important members of the Amsterdam chamber, in particular, for the Indian outrages. Other most interesting passengers provided still further variety of individuality and mission, until it seems as if no group of travelers ever presented a more picturesque whole.

The ship carried maps and written descriptions of New Netherland, specimens of minerals, plants and animals, and a valuable cargo of furs and products of the colony. Off the coast of Swansea in Wales this vessel was wrecked, and almost all on board perished.

Neither Domine Bogardus nor the former Governor was among the rescued. A softening detail to Kieft's story is supplied by the record that in the last moments the ship rode the waves, he approached the two patroons and said, "Friends, I have been unjust toward you; can you forgive me?"

Escaped in Shipwreck

Both Melyn and Kuyter escaped to land on pieces of the ship and succeeded after much patient toil in recovering most of their papers.

Mainly upon the evidence that these afforded the States-General revoked all sentences upon the patroons and they were free to return to their estates. From this time they appear to have acted separately. Both went back to New Amsterdam. Kuyter was appointed sheriff, and was somewhat favored by the Governor; but shortly after he fell a victim to hostile Indians upon his plantation at Harlem.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Amsterdam Melyn next presented himself, armed with a safe conduct from the Stadtholder, the Prince of Orange, with documents from the States General revoking all proceedings against himself and Kuyter, and with a letter to Gov-

ernor Stuyvesant requiring answer to charges of despotism growing out of their prosecution by him.

Melyn demanded that the reversal of the sentences should be as public as the sentences had been, and the torn document now in the Hague archives bears witness to the vehemence with which the Governor tried to wrest it out of the hands of the citizen who was about to read it aloud.

Soon afterward a formal delegation of citizens visited Amsterdam to present a memorial adopted by the commonalty (dated July 26, 1649), giving all the facts in this matter, and written by Adriaen Vander Donck, Cornelis Van Tienhoven who had been secretary to Kieft and taken over by Stuyvesant, and to whose ill counsel much of disaster had been due, appeared for the Governor, and after long continued hearings Melyn was again exonerated.

## Trial Follows Victory

The next year he returned with new colonists for his estate on Staten Island and again settled there with his family. But even this was not accomplished without trial. His ship, under stress of weather, stopped at Rhode Island, and Stuyvesant, regarding this as a violation of customs laws, although there is no proof that any trading was done, seized the crew and confiscated the vessel. Melyn's partner in the venture, Baron van der Capellan, obtained full damages from the West India Company, which could not justify the Governor's act.

Once again, at least, Melyn was imprisoned, as a petition of his wife to take him to a "more comfortable place" shows; the petition being granted on condition of bail.

Among the manuscripts preserved at the New York state library at Albany are many relating to Cornelis Melyn, and an almost unbroken story of his political struggles might be constructed even from the titles under which they are catalogued. They indicate that the petty persecution extended even to his family, and also afford some pleasant glimpses into his domestic affairs. One is a "declaration," dated July 29, 1644, made by "Cornelius Melyn and his wife Jannetje," that they had purchased certain articles from Laurens Cornelissen, skipper of the ship *The Maid of Enckhuysen*.

Another opens a little window into a serious household problem of early Manhattan, being a court proceeding of September 11, 1642, entitled "Cornelis Melyn vs. Egbert Woutersen for loss of the services of his daughter who had engaged to be married before her term of service expired."

This was a frequent complaint. Families who brought over maids bound for a certain number of years' service, found them suddenly leaving for homes of their own, and many were the dismayed matrons who thus saw their domestic arrangements disturbed. Some suits were brought to try to establish the claim to service for the time stipulated in the contract; but once the marriage had taken place, the general opinion was that nothing could be done. In this instance, "Elsje Jans the maiden in question," testified that it had been through her mother's persuasion that she had married, and, the record says,—"She con-

cluded by returning in court the pocket handkerchief she had received as a marriage present."

Another manuscript turns out to be the record of a deed by which Cornelis Melyn transfers to his son-in-law, Jacob Loper, a "house and two lots on the East river of Manhattan"; and another (Aug. 14, 1649) is Jacob Loper's power of attorney conferred upon Cornelis Melyn to "receive money due him by the W. I. Company at Amsterdam."

In 1657 Cornelis Melyn and his son Samuel removed to New Haven, taking the oath of allegiance to that colony. Later the patroon sold his lands and patroon rights to the West India Company and seems thereafter to have made New Haven his permanent home, though some of his family were always in New Amsterdam. His descendants are still numerous, especially on Long Island.

## BRANCH RAILROAD PROJECTED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Santa Fe Railway Company has begun the construction of a branch line from Ocean-side through the San Luis Rey valley. According to plans, the line will be constructed this year as far as Bonsall, about three miles south of Fallbrook. If the further work of the surveyors is to be made use of the line next year will be extended through the Rancho Monserate, 2370 acres of which have been subdivided. This would make connection for San Diego county with the eastern trains at San Bernardino.

## Y. M. C. A. TAKES UP POULTRY

RENO, Nev.—A Poultry Club is a new feature added to the Y. M. C. A. activities here. It is to interest the boys in the city in the art of raising chickens. Lectures under competent men are to be given each week. The State Poultry Association has agreed to assist in the work.



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Copies of the new timetables, containing complete details of the changes in passenger train service, will be in the hands of ticket agents prior to above date.

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Her builders, The Vulcan Ship Building Works of Hamburg, have had instructions to go far beyond the very exacting requirements of the German Government for safety in construction and equipment of safety appliances so as to produce safeguards of the very highest order.

As shown on the accompanying diagram, the "Imperator" has 16 water-tight bulkheads, each extending across the ship and to a point well above the water-line. Bulkhead No. 5, at a point just under the bridge, extends to the main deck, which is on a line drawn from the uppermost point of the bow to the stern.

Between Bulkheads 10 and 11 there is a longitudinal bulkhead extending the full length of the engine room, dividing same into two water-tight compartments. Aft of Bulkhead No. 11 the compartments are small, making it unnecessary to provide an inner skin in this section.

The water-tight compartments formed by these bulkheads are further subdivided by the double skin A and the double sides B, thus dividing the hull into 35 distinct water-tight compartments, the closing of all of which is under direct control from the bridge.

The "IMPERATOR" will carry a Commodore and three Staff Captains, one of whom will always be on the bridge. At the wireless key there will always be two operators day and night.

The passenger-carrying capacity of the "IMPERATOR" will not be much larger than the great ocean liners of about one-half her tonnage, but the great dimensions of the ship were considered necessary to provide for greater safety and stability, and at the same time to offer the traveling public accommodations, as regards size and convenience, hitherto unknown on Atlantic liners.

In addition to the well-known features of modern ocean steamers, there will be a great Ritz-Carlton a la carte Restaurant and Winter Garden, similar in arrangement and size to these features in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York, a Grill Room, Private Dining Rooms, Pompeian Bath and Swimming Pool, and a Gymnasium.

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A change has also been made recently in the route of the "KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA" and "AMERIKA" by landing at CHERBOURG first and then at SOUTHAMPTON on the way to Hamburg, to afford their passengers these same advantages.

The booking records for the "IMPERATOR," "KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA," "AMERIKA" and other vessels of our service for the summer season are now open, and an early reservation for your summer trip is requested if you wish to have the choice of rooms as to location and price.

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## DISSOLUTION PROGRAM OUTLINED BY PACIFIC ROADS DISAPPROVED

California Railroad Board  
Declares for Competition  
Between Harriman Lines  
and Union Central Lease

### ATTY-GEN. NOTIFIED

SAN FRANCISCO—Sole terms under which the California railroad commission will approve the steps being taken in compliance with the decree of the United States supreme court for dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads are open competition and no favors from one road to the other.

The commission on Tuesday denied the application of the Union Pacific for a 999-year lease of the Southern Pacific connecting link between Oakland and Sacramento known as the Benicia Short Line. Western Pacific railroad attorneys demanded equal rights with the Central Pacific and were upheld.

On the main point—the exclusive lease of the Benicia Short Line—the decision reads: "If the Southern Pacific grants the Central Pacific right to use the Benicia Short Line it shall accord to all the competing carriers like privilege on similar terms."

This ruling of the commission was telegraphed immediately to Attorney-General Wickersham at St. Louis, where the dissolution plans are being considered in the federal court.

Instead of forcing the Southern Pacific to sell the Central Pacific line from Ogden to San Francisco, the commission recommends that the Central Pacific be leased for a long term of years to the Union Pacific, thus making a through line for the Union Pacific from Omaha to Oakland via Sacramento, Stockton and Niles. The telegram says:

"If, however, after considering this you and the court are of the opinion that the better plan is for the Southern Pacific to sell the Central Pacific stock, the commission will waive its objection."

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The order of the California railroad commission denying the application of the Union Pacific railway for a 999-year lease of the Benicia cut-off between Oakland, Cal., and Sacramento will not affect the government's plan for the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, Attorney-General Wickersham said today.

NEW YORK.—Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Southern Pacific company, said today that for the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution plan a new plan would have to be evolved.

## LEAVENWORTH INDUSTRIES ENOUGH TO SUPPLY ALL THAT CITY WANTS

Kansas Manufacturing Center  
Named for Military Post  
Has Developed Rapidly  
in the Last Few Years

### FARMS—ALL AROUND

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—While surrounded by a rich farming country, Leavenworth is also a manufacturing center, its industries being so numerous and varied as to give rise to the claim that if a wall were built around the city the inhabitants would be amply supplied with home products and commodities.

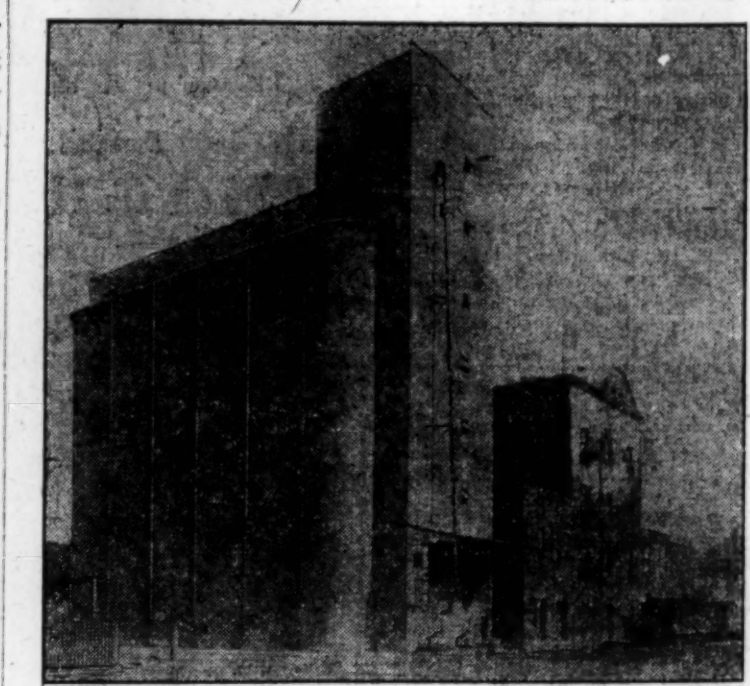
In 1854, after the passage in Congress of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which opened the territory west of the Missouri river to settlers, an association was formed and the city platted, and on June 13 of the same year Leavenworth was formally incorporated.

The name Douglas, after the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was at first proposed. Upon consideration, however, the association chose Leavenworth, after Gen. Henry Leavenworth, the founder of Ft. Leavenworth. The government had established the fort, or more properly speaking, the military post, in 1827; and at the time of the founding of the city the post provided a haven of safety for the pioneers who were traveling west in search of home-site and fortune. Consequently the proximity of the city to the post and its location on the famous California trail made it prominent in the early development of the West. Then, too, stores were established which carried in stock provisions and commodities such as would be needed by the emigrant on his long and tedious journey to the far West.

### Wheat and Apple Center

The city is located on the Missouri river, south of the post, which is a tract of land embracing over 6000 acres. Soil in the adjoining country is rich and fertile. The climate is conducive to farming, and products of all kinds are successfully raised. The country is a recognized wheat and apple center. The average apple crop is large and the apples are of such superior quality that they are shipped to England and other European countries. Farmers of Leavenworth county have organized an Agricultural Club and hired a farm expert, who solves soil problems and gives advice to the farmers on progressive farming methods.

Among the leading plants are those of the Great Western Stove Company of Leavenworth, which manufactures 60,000 stoves per annum, and the Lyle Milling Company, which has an average daily capacity of 1500 barrels. The industries are: Bridge, structural iron, milling and machinery, Corliss engine, merry-go-round and amusement device.



Milling plant at Leavenworth, Kan., which has a daily capacity of 1500 barrels

### GOLD FOUND AT ATLIN, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Evidence of valuable placer diggings in Swan, Silver and creeks flowing into Tustin lake at its southeastern end are reported. The reports come from official government sources.

The Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary and member for Atlin in the Legislature, has made arrangements to proceed to the field of the new find.

The diggings are reported from three to six feet deep, and the gold taken out is said to be coarse and greatly to resemble the gold peculiar to the Atlin country.

John McLean and William Conroy, old prospectors, spent last season on the Tustin creek, and but recently reported their discoveries.

UNIVERSITY TO SELL TREES  
MOSCOW, Idaho.—The forestry department of the University of Idaho four years ago began an experiment to determine what trees are best suited to the soil and climate of Idaho, and the species found to be the most satisfactory are known and listed. About 3,000,000 trees and seedlings representing 150 species have been set out at the university.

### Attractive Features

Leavenworth has many attractive features as a residential city. Its streets are paved, bordered for the most part with well-kept lawns and lined with stately trees. It has numerous fine public and business buildings, and the usual quota of churches, schools, parks and public institutions. An addition has been made to the high school in the last year, and the school system is of high excellence.

To the north stretches the military post, which is a city in itself with its handsome homes, fine buildings and well-kept grounds. The Army Staff College, the only one of its kind in the United States, is located there. The situation of the post on the towering bluffs overlooking the river adds much to its picturesque quality. The United States penitentiary, or federal prison, one of the largest prisons in the world, also is located on the governmental reservation.

To the south lies the Soldiers Home. Three thousand veterans live there in ivy-covered barracks. The buildings are all of brick and so arranged as to add much to the landscape effect. The grounds are beautifully kept and are more than a mile square. With its flower beds and flowering trees and closely cut lawns, it answers the purpose of a public park.

BANKS ACCEPT NEW RULE  
NEW YORK.—Two hundred and fifty banks in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts have notified the New York clearing house of their acceptance of the amended rule providing for clearing their checks through members of the clearing house on or after March 1 next. This practically makes all collections free to out-of-town banks providing they remit New York clearing house funds at par.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

There has appeared lately in Golf Illustrated a series of letters addressed to the Moderate Golfer, from one who signs himself "Sandy Hollows." The writer of these certainly knows the game and also those points which the average player finds so troublesome. He goes into no ultra-technical theories, no elaborate diagrams. They are indeed letters such as one might receive from a friend who is a better player than oneself and realizes just those difficulties which stand in the way. As the average golfer has been the person to whom I have tried to devote the greater portion of my time, for the reason that the scratch player is in a position to work things out for himself and the beginner's wisest course is to place himself in the charge of a good professional without delay. Therefore it gives me the greatest pleasure to quote these clear, simple, and most sensible bits of advice. In the first letter he says:

"Golf, pure and simple, is really just a rather expensive game, played for pleasure. For those of us who play golf as a game and love it as such it seems to me that our point of view is in danger of becoming far too complicated, and I cannot help thinking that the more simply people regard the game the better, at any rate until they can play down to two or three handicap with tolerable certainty."

The fact is that at present we theorize too soon—we try and find out the cube root of things before we can add up properly. The simple, natural process of sweeping the ball off the tee becomes a bewildering series of turning wrists, bending knees, pivoting body, etc., etc., each minute action to be performed in due order and the failure to perform any one threatening us with dire results. This is too much for ordinary persons. The true joy of the game consists of hitting the ball successfully and winning your match. The length, trajectory, and "run" of the shot are, generally speaking, governed largely by the particular club used; it remains, therefore, chiefly for us to perfect ourselves as regards direction—or, in other words, to keep straight. The man who keeps straight wins his matches; he may not be brilliant, he may not even seem to be particularly good, but all the same the victory is his as we walk off the last green.

I recommend every beginner to place himself for a time in the hands of a professional who will impart some idea of the swing and use of the different clubs. In fact, right through a golfer's career periodical games with the club "pro" are eminently desirable—they open one's eyes as to the possibilities of the game and at the same time offer an opportunity of checking any out-

rageously bad habits we may be forming. I do, however, greatly deplore the tendency which seems to prevail of trying to turn out all golfers to one pattern. If you can swing like Vardon or Duncan so much the better; if you can't, then do the best you can in the simplest possible way.

"Three great principles, however, must be observed, to wit, 'Take it easily,' 'Keep your head down,' and 'Finish your stroke.' Without these the most graceful styles or the ugliest are alike futile, and I am firmly convinced that the breaking of one or other of these three is responsible for practically every bad stroke made. My main object at present is to plead for these three principles. I do not say that they alone will bring down to the 'plus' mark, but one thing is certain—you will never attain that honor without them."

"Golf ought to be played very much better than it generally is, and in addressing myself to those hundreds of moderate golfers who wish to improve I profoundly hope that they will find in these letters a glimmer of truth somewhere to help them on their way."

JOAQUIN MILLER LEFT NO WILL  
OAKLAND, Cal.—No will was left by Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras."

His wife filed application Tuesday for letters of administration. She fixes his personal property at \$1000 and the real property "in excess of \$10,000."

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It is a belief that the joy of singing is only for a gifted few, but it has been my privilege to bring out voices where there seemed to be little promise of voice, and to correct voices that were believed to be hopelessly impaired.

If desired I will study the voice in public performance and work with a singer to overcome difficulties, correct faults and develop pure tone. Tel. 02.1230

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MISS J. G. HOPKINS

Pupil of Wm. Shafterberg, teacher of piano.

605 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. K. Worgan, ordnance department, will make not to exceed two visits per month during April, May and June to works of the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., to inspect material.

Maj. W. G. Penfield, ordnance department, will make not to exceed five visits per month during April, May and June to works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., and not to exceed five visits per month during the same period to works of American & British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn., to inspect material.

Orders Feb. 6 relating to Col. A. O. Brodie, adjutant-general, amended to read "Col. A. O. Brodie, adjutant-general."

First Lieut. S. G. Talbot, twenty-eighth infantry, join his regiment in Galveston.

Orders Feb. 18 amended to extend detail of Second Lieut. W. C. Sherman, corps engineers, for duty in Washington for seven days.

Orders Feb. 17 relating to Maj. J. P. Tracy and P. M. Keasler, C. A. C., revoked.

Resignation of Capt. F. Nickerson, Philippine scouts, accepted.

Col. A. B. Dyer, fourth field artillery, retired from active service March 15, to home.

### Navy Orders

Lieut. M. S. Corning, detached Nebraska; to Cumberland.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. B. Howell, resignation accepted to take effect Feb. 28, 1913.

Ensign F. G. Marsh, detached California; to Cheyenne.

Assistant Surgeon C. F. Charlton, detached navy recruiting station, Hartford, Conn., to naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Ensign F. E. Johnson, detached N. Y.; to California.

Passed Asst. Surgeon L. W. Johnson, detached naval recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.; to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Passed Asst. Surgeon J. B. Pollard, detached navy recruiting station, Dallas, Tex.; to navy recruiting station Atlanta, Ga.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Payne, detached navy recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga., to navy recruiting station, Hartford, Conn.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. G. Townsend, detached marine recruiting station, Baltimore, Md., to navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Littell, detached marine recruiting station, Cleveland, Ohio, to navy recruiting station, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chief Boatswain William Martin; de-

tached command Fish Hawk to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Boatswain W. A. James, detached Constellation, to Fish Hawk.

Chief Machinist A. T. Percival, to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Paymaster's Clerk T. F. Howe, appointed, to Rhode Island.

Paymaster's Clerk O. F. Cato, appointed, to Maryland.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Dolphin at Washington.

The Glacier left Angel island for Mare Island.

The Paducah at Cienfuegos.

The Beale left Norfolk, to sea to prepare for final trials.

The Tonopah, the Castine, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3 and the E-1 at Guantanamo.

Navy Notes

With 47,500 enlisted men in the navy, the bureau of navigation computes the service is about 4500 short of its authorized strength.

Battleship Arkansas, which ran over a pinnacle rock off Guantanamo, will proceed to New York within the next few days to dock for inspection of her hull.

PACIFIC MILLS

TO BUILD PLANT

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Pacific Mills Company will tear down its print works here and erect in its place a modern factory building, according to present plans, it is said.

The new building will be designed to take care of the extension of business caused by the transfer of the Cochocho mills in Dover to this city. Details are not yet prepared.

CANADIANS MAY SINK OIL WELLS

SARNIA, Ont.—Overtures to certain men in London and Chatham, who are deeply interested in oil territories in the township of Delaware, near the latter place, for the purchase of their holdings, it is said have been made by the Imperial Oil Company. The offer comes with an option to sink 10 wells.

LEADING HOTELS

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Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.

Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.

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Special rates or leases for suites

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Just Completed. Open Oct. 10, 1912. Quiet. Refined Superior Service. Moderate Charges. European and Absolutely Fireproof.

300 Rooms. 150 with Private Bath. Every Modern Convenience.

NEW ENGLAND

COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL BOSTON

One block from Back Bay Station; convenient to shopping, theater, and residential districts.

Boston's newest hotel. Under same management as Hotel Plaza, New York

Prices for rooms and restaurant most reasonable considering excellence of appointments and service

Single Rooms with Bath, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Double Rooms with Bath (two persons), \$5.00 to \$8.00.

Special prices quoted for prolonged stay.

FRED STERRY, J. C. LAVIN, Managing Director, Manager

SHOREHAM HOTEL

W. H. BARNES, Manager

H Street Northwest at Fifteenth St. WASHINGTON

THE SHOREHAM HOTEL building has been entirely reconstructed. In the process, its former furnishings, as well as the arrangement and appointments of the public rooms and guests' chambers, have been discarded and a complete new equipment installed.

THIS transformation, due to change in ownership and management, makes it possible to offer its patrons the most attractive hotel accommodations obtainable in the City of Washington and to furnish in every department service of the highest order of excellence.

THE present arrangement of suites permits of any desired combination of bedrooms and baths in connection with sitting room, library or private dining room. There has also been added a number of detached rooms with bath suitable for the accommodation of one or two persons.

OPEN ALL YEAR

HOTEL CLARENDON

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

A FAVORITE HOUSE FOR WINTER AND SUMMER GUESTS

Capacity 300. Near Boardwalk and all amusements. Open surroundings. Electric lights. Rooms, library or private dining room. Bath. Elevator. Sun parlor. Superior table and service. Write for rates and booklet. MONROE HUTCHINS, Prop.

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NEW ENGLAND

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Copley Square Hotel

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Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

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COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

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BEACON HILL, OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE

Boston's best family hotel; strictly temperance; quiet, centrally located, superb view. Send for booklet. Storrs F. Crafts, Gen. Mgr.

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COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent or transient guests. Perfect quiet.

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European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 Up.

FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Under New Management

Hotel Worthy

WM. M. KIMBALL

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The Tavern

The Most Perfect Hotel in New England

Services and Cuisine the Best

RESTFUL AND REFINED

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Chicago's Finest Hotel

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 One Person  
 Room with detached bath,  
 per day \$2 to \$3  
 Room with private bath,  
 per day \$3 to \$5  
 Two Persons  
 Room with detached bath,  
 per day \$3 to \$5  
 Room with private bath,  
 per day \$5 to \$8  
 Two Persons  
 Two connecting rooms  
 with bath, per day \$3 to \$5  
 Four Persons  
 Two connecting rooms  
 with bath, per day \$4 to \$15  
 Suites: \$10 to \$35 per day  
 ERNEST J. STEVENS, Vice Pres. & Mgr.  
 La Salle at Madison St.

THE popularity of a hotel is determined by its location, its equipment, the spirit of its management and its service. By the excellence of these things Hotel La Salle has won the approval of the public. Hotel La Salle gives more for the price you pay than any other hotel in Chicago.

SOUTHERN

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## HOUSTON, TEXAS

OPEN APRIL, 1913

## The Rice

Houston's Three Million Dollar  
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CONDUCTED ON EUROPEAN PLAN. RATES \$1.50 UP.

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THE RICE under personal management of HOMER D. MATTHEWS.

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New, spacious, beautifully furnished, combining in its complete equipment the quiet comfort of a home with the attraction of a luxurious hotel. Where special attention is given to detail in every line of service. Central and quiet location, facing park. The Military of Fort San Antonio, the most conspicuous Army Post in America, adds greatly to the social life of the St. Anthony, which is recognized as the Hotel Par Excellence of the great state of Texas.

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 Every comfort, unequalled climate, magnificent views, elevator, steam heat, hot and cold water; close in, yet quiet as country home; private phone.

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 Golf, Fishing, Shooting, Yachting, Shell Roads.  
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 American and European Plan.  
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 Complete with every comfort. Catering to the most exacting family and transient trade. Home of the Grand Prize and Vanderbilt Cup Auto Course. Golf and Tennis.  
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 Situated on a peninsula with magnificent water views from every room. Modern in every respect.  
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 Suites with private bath, every convenience, including swimming pool, managed by MR. FRANK H. ABBOTT. Write for booklet.

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 One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort, beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan. C. O. LOOMIS and HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.

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 Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California  
 A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel  
 Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage  
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 Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Rates \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.  
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 (For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

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 America's Convention and Carnival City  
 No Resort Offers a Wider Range of Pleasurable Occupation—Golf, Polo, Tennis, Yachting, Fishing, Shooting, Six Theatres, Grand Opera

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 A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure  
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 FIRST SEASON  
 Suites with private bath, every convenience, including swimming pool, managed by MR. FRANK H. ABBOTT. Write for booklet.

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WESTERN

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## The House of Harmony



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AND  
 The Best Thought of  
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**RATES**  
 Single rooms with  
 lavatory \$2.50  
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 Large double rooms  
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 Parlor, reception  
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 (Each bathroom has an outside window)

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MICHIGAN BOULEVARD AND THIRTIETH STREET  
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Convenient to the downtown shops and theaters and Coliseum and South Parks.  
 The quiet, refined, homelike surroundings make it especially attractive to guests desiring to escape the annoyance and confusion of the downtown district.  
 The 250 rooms are handsomely furnished, are of generous size, all with outside light and air. The hotel is conducted on the European plan in an efficient manner, conducive to quiet and intelligent service. The hotel is chiefly residential, but rooms and suites may be had by the day, week or month and at moderate rates.  
 The dining room service is a la carte and is exceptionally good.  
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 EUROPEAN PLAN  
 Monitor Readers will receive every attention  
 RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY  
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 GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES  
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 MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED  
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 PHIL NETSCHMAN & SONS  
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 CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE  
 Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone  
 European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

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 The Premier Hotel.  
 Opened in 1910.  
 Cost \$1,500,000.  
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The St. James Cafe  
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 Near Massachusetts Avenue  
 FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE  
 A BACK BAY CAFE  
 MODEST UNIQUE HOMELIKE  
 Kuyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons

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<b>DENTISTS</b>		<b>LAUNDRY</b>		<b>TAILORS</b>		<b>LAUNDRIES</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>	
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<b>DR. E. E. OSENBURG, DENTIST</b>		<b>LAUNDRY</b>		<b>TAILORS</b>		<b>LAUNDRIES</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>	
645 Spaulding Building SAN DIEGO. Home Phone 2082.		LUMBER LUMBER and all its products, wholesale and retail. RUSS LUMBER & MILL CO., San Diego, Cal.		HARTLEY & BECK MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS 294-296 LINCOLN BLDG., 324 South Spring St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.		THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry; wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.	
<b>DR. L. A. VIERSEN, DENTIST</b>		<b>LAUNDRY</b>		<b>TAILORS</b>		<b>LAUNDRIES</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>	
603 Scripps bldg., cor. 6th and C sts. Res. Phone Main 1283-W		LUMBER LUMBER and all its products, wholesale and retail. RUSS LUMBER & MILL CO., San Diego, Cal.		HARTLEY & BECK MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS 294-296 LINCOLN BLDG., 324 South Spring St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.		THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry; wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.	
<b>ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES</b>		<b>LAUNDRY</b>		<b>TAILORS</b>		<b>LAUNDRIES</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. Wiring—Plumbing—Supplies 1307-45 Fifth st. between A and Ash. Come to Fifth and See (C) THE ELECTRIC STORE. 30 W. Shaffer Electric Co., 1000 6th St.		LUMBER LUMBER and all its products, wholesale and retail. RUSS LUMBER & MILL CO., San Diego, Cal.		HARTLEY & BECK MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS 294-296 LINCOLN BLDG., 324 South Spring St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.		THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry; wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.	
<b>GAS APPLIANCES</b>		<b>LAUNDRY</b>		<b>TAILORS</b>		<b>LAUNDRIES</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>	
SAN DIEGO GAS APPLIANCE CO. "Domestic" Gas Ranges, "Geyser" Water Heaters. 1125 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal.		LUMBER LUMBER and all its products, wholesale and retail. RUSS LUMBER & MILL CO., San Diego, Cal.		HARTLEY & BECK MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS 294-296 LINCOLN BLDG., 324 South Spring St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.		THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry; wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.	
<b>HARDWARE AND STOVES</b>		<b>LAUNDRY</b>		<b>TAILORS</b>		<b>LAUNDRIES</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>		<b>CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS</b>	
WE HAVE THE FINEST plant in the West devoted to hardware and related lines. HAZARD, GOULD & CO.		LUMBER LUMBER and all its products, wholesale and retail. RUSS LUMBER & MILL CO., San Diego, Cal.		HARTLEY & BECK MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS 294-296 LINCOLN BLDG., 324 South Spring St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.		THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry; wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.		CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES— to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1827 Second Ave.	

## SUFFRAGIST PARADE AT CAPITAL PROMISES TO BE BIG SPECTACLE

Procession to Be Divided into  
Five Sections and Include  
Many Floats and Attractive







For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements on this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, American, thoroughly experienced, desires position with entire charge; very capable and highly recommended. MISS E. WOODWARD, 22 Blake st., North Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 222-22.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, would like position in hotel, lodging house; care of children; companion. MISS E. M. WATKINS, 24 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER OR REARMASTER—Understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; refined American woman with a well-trained child; small remuneration. FRANCES GOODWIN, 120 Linden st., Everett, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, 39 wishes position. MISS ANGIE MAY, 9 Colby pl., Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in small, refined family, or sewing by day, call or phone evenings. K. M. VINCENT, 41 Astor st., Suite 11, Boston, or phone B. R. 5000.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper by young lady. A. B. WASH, 32 Florence st., Malden, Mass. Phone 1501-W.

LADY experienced in shampooing and manicuring desires employment in private home. Address: Mrs. J. H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

LAUNDRESS wanted for and desired on short notice; fancy ironing preferred. M. E. LUCAS, 30 Vaughan av., Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants washing to take home; lace curtains a specialty. E. POWELL, 686 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID, or attendant to lady traveling West; position desired by young woman; cheerful and adaptable; of references. MISS E. CHRISTIE, 25 Allston sq., Allston, Mass.

NEAT COLORED GIRL desires light chamber work or morning work in or near city; call evenings. MISS MARTHA FAIRBANK, 27 West 10th st., Boston.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN, first-class laundress, would like work by the day. MISS A. E. SMITH, 32 Harcourt st., Boston.

NEAT WOMAN would like a position as cook in city or out. MISS HENRIETTA HAYWOOD, 27 West 10th st., Boston.

NICE LAUNDRESS (colored) would like to take work home; will call for the work. MISS EMMA CLEMENTS, 137 Northampton st., Suite 1, Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT (bookkeeper and cashier, 34), single, residence Lynn; \$12 week; high school graduate. Mention No. 8015, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 05-2900.

PERMANENT WORK wanted cleaning offices, buildings, etc., or would take morning work in home; call or phone. MISS M. B. KING, 109 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass.

POSITION wanted by trustworthy, capable American woman, 40 years, single, family of 2, or business couple preferred. HELENA A. RANDALL, 45 Waverly st., Malden, Mass.

PROTESTANT WOMAN wants sewing in families; can give references. MRS. WILCOX, 95 Pembroke st., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG LADY desires office position; good education; 22 years; typewriting; can furnish best of references and am willing to work. MISS HELEN M. BRYANT, 27 Center st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN, good saleswoman or attendant, desires position; institution training; 22 years; 8700 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 05-2900.

RELIABLE PROTESTANT (51), single, will go as housekeeper at once for elderly people; small family; no small children; Cambridge preferred. Wages: \$10.00 per week. Call or write. M. S. Sweet, 23 Center st., Belmont, Mass.

RELIABLE LAUNDRESS would like washing to take home; call or phone. MRS. JENNINGS, 608 Shawmut av., Suite 2, Boston.

SALESLADY, experienced, 22 years, single, residence New York; \$3.75 week; 8700 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 05-2900.

SCOTCH GIRL wants position; housework, good cook and laundress; best references. MARY WILSON, 22 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 3175-B.

SEAMSTRESS would like position with dressmaker or private family by the day; nice sewer and mender. MRS. 200 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants work with dressmaker or in a mill; 22 years; 8700 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 05-2900.

SECRETARY OR GOVERNESS (35), single, residence Boston; 22 years; French and English taught; special course in music; can furnish best of references. Address: Mrs. J. H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

SITUATION wanted as attendant by Protestant woman; will do light housework. MARY JAMES, 1004 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, 9 years' experience in various kinds of office work; wishes position near Boston; salary \$12.00 per week; references. MRS. J. H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TYPIST (23), some knowledge of shorthand; residence Roxbury; \$7.85 week; has good references; experienced; at once; 8700 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 05-2900.

UNDERGRADUATE ATTENDANT would like position; references given; no objection to certain amount of housework; city or country; wages reasonable. Address: MRS. LOUISE A. STICKNEY, 120 Highland st., Boston.

WANTED—Position as demonstrator; no soliciting; competent to manage advertising; 22 years; experience. Address: MRS. J. H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

WANTED—Position as companion; refined, middle-aged; no objection to travel; reading; otherwise useful; no encumbrance; references exchanged; any location. MRS. LOUISE A. STICKNEY, 120 Highland st., Boston.

WANTED—By woman of long experience, position as attendant; best of references. MRS. LOUISE A. STICKNEY, 120 Highland st., Boston.

WANTED—General housework by colored woman. Call MABEL PRESBERRY, at St. Germain st., Suite 2, Boston.

WANTED—Day sewing in families; capable of plain sewing or mending; prices reasonable. Address: MRS. J. H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

WANTED—Work by the hour, packing books, dishes, clothing, bric-a-brac, etc.; 22 years; experience. Address: MRS. J. H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

WANTED—Position by young lady, as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; capable of handling small set of d. e. books; references given. Address: AGNES H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

WANTED—Position of trust as housekeeper or caretaker; where one more person is kept; willing to do any work; 22 years; experience. Address: MRS. J. H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

WANTED—Position as seamstress in private family or institution; best of references furnished. MRS. E. A. LEE, Childers, 22 West 10th st., Boston.

WOMAN (middle-aged) would like work by the day; or would take a housekeeper's place in a small family. MRS. GRAY, 143 North st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER would like position in small family; not a maid's position; 22 years; experience. MRS. GRAY, 143 North st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes few hours' work in home; 22 years; experience. MRS. GRAY, 143 North st., Boston.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL (16) wants union as housework helper and care of small child; ray night. MISS LUCY L. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

YOUNG WOMAN would like position in small drygoods or periodical store; good references. MRS. J. H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CARPENTER wishes work; handy man all around; by day or week. G. ANAND, 24 Franklin av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR—Expert on motor car; do own repairing; 26; have 1912 Buick; 814 E. Ninth st., New York.

CIVIL ENGINEER CONTRACTOR'S ASSISTANT—Young man (20), married, technical education, 5 years general contracting experience; would like permanent position. MELVIN L. VAIL, Halfway, N. J.

CLERK—Young man (34) wants extra employment after 5 p. m.; steady, willing and reliable; can furnish best references. FRANK J. LOUGHLIN, 443 W. 151st st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPETENT MANAGER or cutter on ladies' waists or children's dresses wants position; willing to give a fair trial to prove satisfactory. M. KUSSNER, 41 Sheridan av., Albany, N. Y.

COOK—Japanese, all-around, wishes position in hotel, club or institution; moderate wages. MORIE, 1334 W. 4th st., Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, electrical, experienced, 22 years; 8700 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 05-2900.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; German graduate; 7 years' shop and office experience; expert designer of machinery, marine engines and cranes; \$18 week. ALBRECHT GROSS, 197 Greene av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER and florist seeks situation; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse; lawns, shrubbery, vegetable and fruit trees; age 30. WILSON, 4245 Frankford av., Philadelphia.

GRANITE, MARBLE SETTER (maisonette) desires position; 22 years; experience. FREDERICK SCHREYER, 73 Railroad av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAVING COMPLETED course in poultry husbandry, 22 years; experience in fair sized poultry plant; best of references. L. O. HITCHCOCK, 234 W. Broadway, New York.

MAN DESIRES POSITION as scorer in paper box shop or as janitor in high class apartment house; 22 years; experience. WILSON, 4245 Frankford av., Philadelphia.

PAINTER and paper hanger wishes work by day or week; 22 years; experience. CARL PETERSEN, 1297 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLUMBER, first-class mechanic, all-around experience; 22 years; experience. WILSON, 4245 Frankford av., Philadelphia.

PRESSMAN, cylinder, job, 18 years' experience, halftone, color, vignette, catalogue, etc.; 22 years; experience. J. J. McDONNELL, 102 E. 10th st., New York.

REFINED YOUNG COLORED MAN wishes position as valet or similar work; 22 years; experience. J. J. McDONNELL, 102 E. 10th st., New York.

REPRESENTATIVE would like to represent reliable house in Philadelphia; has experience and ability to get trade for good line of goods. HERBERT S. WELLS, 102 E. 10th st., New York.

SALESMAN desires position; experienced on hardware and machinery lines; also experienced in selling of various goods. FREDERICK L. DEVO, 627 McDonough st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK or assistant—Young man (20) desires position; thoroughly experienced; best references. ALBERT RYAN, 306 E. 8th st., New York.

TECHNICAL GENTLEMAN (38) would like position of trust where fact and executive ability are required; JOHN H. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

WANTED—Management of estate; 15 years' experience; know value of all real estate; 22 years; experience. J. J. McDONNELL, 102 E. 10th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as mechanic, helper in garage or anywhere; 22 years; experience. J. J. McDONNELL, 102 E. 10th st., New York.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman wants position as working housekeeper; wages \$4.00. MRS. M. A. MANN, 1945 Erie av., Philadelphia, Pa.

INFANT ATTENDANT with institution and private experience, desires position; good references; country or city. MISS BERTHA ARNOLD, care of L. J. Reiter, 814 E. Ninth st., New York.

INSTITUTION HOUSEKEEPER, 12 years' experience in large institution, wants position; good manager. MRS. R. W. WILLIAMS, Summit av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LADY OF CHURCH would like to employ a few hours daily in reading to those who so desire. MRS. REES, 301 Second st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADY recommends a useful maid to elderly lady; tall, cheerful, domesticated; 40 English; Protestant; speaks French; 814 E. Ninth st., New York.

LADY of refinement desires position as companion; would not object to traveling; references exchanged. VERA L. EY, 438 34th St., Philadelphia.

LAUNDRESS (colored), first class, experienced, 22 years; 8700 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 05-2900.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as competent housekeeper in small family; best references. MRS. NELLIE L. GILES, 15 Ohio pl., Westchester, Staten Island, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED as waitress; best references. HETTIE JOHNSON, 141 W. 128th st., New York.

REAL ESTATE—Would like to take charge of one or more houses. MARIE E. MENZEL, 204 W. 106th st., New York.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN wishes position as working housekeeper, or attendant to elderly lady or children; unexceptional credentials; could leave city. ELIZABETH ALBON, Chichester av., near Johnson, Morris Park, L. I. N. Y.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper or attendant in small family; 22 years; experience. MRS. MARTHA MASON, 2370 Old Broadway, New York.

SEAMSTRESS, first-class, desires employment by day remodeling and repairing; \$2 a day. E. CLARKSON, 408 E. 60th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial and office exp.; desires similar position; present salary \$22 a week. ALICE PALMER, 605 W. 128th st., New York.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in private family; by refined, competent woman. MRS. A. K. DICK, the Hamilton, New York.

WANTED—Position for girl (21) as chambermaid. MISS ANNA ZOLLER, 333 E. 128th st., New York.

WANTED—Position as practical attendant or as housekeeper by refined young Englishwoman with experience. MRS. DANIELS, 506 West 124th st., New York.

WANTING to take home; good laundress; family or bundle wash; city or suburbs; price reasonable; references. MRS. B. JONES, 304 Gilbert st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, accustomed to travel, desires permanent position as companion, chaperon or matron; references. MRS. J. J. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

YOUNG WOMAN, cheerful and adaptable, desires position as companion or attendant in home (2nd class); 22 years; experience. ALICE PALMER, 605 W. 128th st., New York.

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## CENTRAL STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

WANTED—Two married men for farm work in Michigan; one married man for farm work in North Dakota; must be experienced. HANMER, 107 COMMERCE STREET, BUREAU, Champaign, Ill.

WANTED—Reliable, temperate man to work on farm; 22 years; experience; \$30 per month. EDGAR HEBBER, R. 29, Box 68, Beloit, Wis.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

DINING ROOM GIRL, waitress, 20 years; board and room; good wages. ALICE PALMER, 605 W. 128th st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; comfortable, pleasant home offered to right person; home phone Main 1801. MRS. FRIEDMAN, 209 E. 13th, Kansas City, Mo.

HAIRDRESSER and switch maker. Apply to KARA REIDY, 110 N. State st., second floor, Chicago.

NURSERYMAID wanted for three little girls, age 3, 4 and 5; good home and good wages. ALICE PALMER, 605 W. 128th st., New York.

TRIMMERS, makers (fruits) and apple trimmers, 22 years; experience. THE GROWER MILLINERY SHOP, 4013 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Neat, competent housemaid for family of two good men; 22 years; experience. MRS. ANNA MCKINZIE, 3032 Warren st., Chicago.

WANTED—Family of 2 adults, Protestant, white girl for general housework; good wages. MRS. C. H. HURBUT, 2727 Madison st., Chicago.

WANTED—White lady to assist with cooking in small club. MRS. T. P. CRAWFORD, 1212 W. Clark st., Urbana, Ill.

WANTED—Woman for salad and dessert parties; one who understands attractive service; no Sunday work; temperance. Restaurant, 1212 W. Clark st., Urbana, Ill.

WANTED—Neat girl for general housework; 22 years; experience. MRS. JAMES WILSON, 3570 Montclair av., Hyde Park, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class, fancy costumer, alterations, waists, gowns, etc., and errand girl. BECKETT, 3012 Michigan av., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

AUSTRIAN, 27 years, strong, speaking English, wants position at any kind of work, laborer or machine work; have had experience in various positions. Address: RUDOLPH BROWN, 408 Main st., Kansas City, Mo.

CARPENTER WORK wanted in Chicago, remodeling, finishing; 24 years' experience. Address: A. L. BARNES, 4020 Langley st., Chicago.

CHAUFFEUR—Good mechanic; temperate, industrious and reliable, wants position as chauffeur or general driver. Address: N. J. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on high grade cars; wants position with private family; married, age 32; good, careful driver; excellent references as to character and ability. Address: J. J. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

FIRST-CLASS CHIEF (colored), with 2nd class hotel and restaurant experience; capable of managing. Address: HENRY JOHNSON, 202 Center st., Sandusky, O.

GERMAN MAN, upright, strong, desires position as chauffeur or general driver; 22 years; experience. Address: MRS. J. J. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

LAST-CLASS DRIVER wants position as chauffeur or general driver; 22 years; experience. Address: MRS. J. J. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

MARRIED MAN and wife would like to take a small farm in the country; best of references given. Address: J. A. TODD, Readville, Mass.

SEMI-EXPERIENCED COOK (colored) wants position; 22 years; experience. Address: MRS. J. J. HANCOCK, 110 North st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone Box 3155-W.

POSITION wanted by experienced bookkeeper and collection man, with manufacturing concern; can give all references. Address: H. HAY, 1120 So. 2d st., Springfield, Ill.















# Operations of Railroads Industrial News

## WESTERN RAILROADS HANDLING LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Traffic Men Say It Is Reasonable to Expect Continued Good Earnings as Conditions Generally Are Highly Satisfactory in Territory Served

CHICAGO—Traffic on western railroads the last week or so, has been showing some improvement, although somewhat irregular in spots. Weather conditions were better for moving a larger volume of business and many commodities showed sharp gains over the same period a year ago.

In spite of the ideal operating conditions, some of the roads reported shortages at many of the larger distributing points.

The Southwest was about the only location to show any reaction from the high water mark recently established, but the railroad people said that this was due to natural causes rather than any change in the general business situation. In other sections the movement of grain, livestock, lumber, miscellaneous freight and general merchandise last week moved in heavy volume, reflecting an urgent demand from every direction. The movement of coal was also an important factor in the general tonnage situation, and in spite of the moderate weather tonnage was heavy in this commodity.

Manufacturing throughout the West has shown no falling off in recent weeks and the best authorities look for an active business in all lines throughout the spring months. In view of the practical settlement of the threatened trouble with the locomotive firemen, traffic officials look for a clear labor situation for a time at least and see no other particular menace to the general situation.

As far as the West is concerned the political uncertainties are rapidly disappearing or are being ignored entirely by industrial and commercial interests. The crop situation as far as can be told in its early stages is all that could be expected and while the growing wheat is still young there is little to indicate that any serious damage has been done by lack of covering over the winter wheat belt. Most of the pessimistic talk which is heard at present, comes from stock exchange circles, not only in this country but in foreign lands as well.

As business in all lines is moving along in a highly satisfactory way, traffic men say that it is reasonable to assume that the earnings of the transportation companies will continue to show handsome gains for an indefinite period. Stocks of merchandise in the interior have not surpassed immediate requirements and the demand for all manufactured products continues as heavy as ever.

The purchasing power established by the enormous crops of a year ago is still in force with a prospect that it will be greatly augmented during the current year, because of the fact that there remains a vast quantity of grain still unmarketed. This is rapidly being turned into money, however, and will doubtless be reflected through the commercial marts during the spring months.

Banking interests remain in an optimistic frame of mind regarding the future and recent reports which have been received by some of the best authorities indicate that there is no lack of confidence in the interior. Money rates, while they range about 1 per cent lower than they did around the first of the year, are being held steady with the tendency toward some firmness within the next few weeks.

All legitimate enterprises are able to secure accommodations at satisfactory rates in any of the larger western financial centers and business expansion is being carried on conservatively in practically all of the important sections. Increased sales were made in dry goods and the attendance of buyers at the largest distributing points was larger than for some time.

Buyers stated that the greatest shortage of merchandise of this character was in the West and Northwest and large quantities of goods of various description were purchased for immediate and future delivery. Men on the road sent in excellent orders in all lines. Retail trade in most of the larger cities was active and exceeded the volume of business handled during the same period last year. Collections were reported as generally satisfactory.

The western iron and steel trade, while showing no new feature, remained excessively active. Railroads continued to make large purchases of rails and cars, the main feature of the steel situation at present. The buying of structural bar and plate steel was liberal and mills are sold up to full capacity for the next six months. Coal business was of liberal volume, although not quite as heavy as a year ago. West of the Missouri river the mines were generally active, although because of the mild weather the output is under a year ago.

Grain receipts in Chicago last week all kinds amounted to 9,212,000 bushels, an increase of 328,000 bushels, and as compared with the same week a year ago a gain of 2,760,000 bushels. Arrivals of wheat were 96,000 bushels larger than the preceding week and were 272,400 bushels heavier than a year ago. Deliveries of corn fell off 26,000 bushels for the week, but were 1,329,450 bushels heavier than the same week of 1912. Receipts of oats increased 302,000 bushels for the week and were 476,800 bushels larger than the corresponding period last year.

The Chicago & Northwestern made the best percentage showing, being unchanged at 24 per cent. of the total. The St. Paul brought in 23 per cent, gaining

2 per cent. Burlington secured 14 per cent, a decrease of 1 per cent. Arrivals over the Rock Island were 12 per cent, a loss of 1 per cent. The Illinois Central carried 7 per cent, losing 2 per cent. The Chicago Great Western was unchanged at 7 per cent. The Atchafalaya was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Washburn brought in 2 per cent, a gain of 1 per cent. The Alton delivered 1 per cent, a loss of 1 per cent. Other roads brought in 5 per cent of the total, losing 1 per cent.

Total flour arrivals for the week were 167,000 barrels, an increase of 9,000 barrels, and were 10,327 barrels more than the same week last year. Arrivals over the St. Paul were 72,000 barrels, a loss of 7,000. The Chicago & Northwestern delivered 37,000 barrels, an increase of 7,000. Arrivals over the Atchafalaya were 18,000 barrels, an increase of 6,000. The Chicago Great Western secured 16,000 barrels, a gain of 2,000. The Rock Island delivered 10,000 barrels, and was unchanged as compared with the previous week. The Wisconsin Central was unchanged at 7,000 barrels. The Burlington delivered 4,000 barrels, a decrease of 2,000. The Washburn carried 3,000 barrels, an increase of 2,000.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis found themselves considerably short of box cars during the past week, with an increasing demand from shippers for this kind of equipment. Weather conditions for a heavy movement of all kinds of freight were ideal and motive power was returned to normal efficiency by higher temperatures.

Large consignments of grain moved eastward, and this tonnage was responsible for the shortage of box cars with which to move other commodities. The aggregate volume of business handled was between 6 and 8 per cent more than a year ago. The westbound movement held its own with that of freight moving in the opposite direction and officials say that there is no sign of a lull in present conditions. Industrial activity throughout the central West, including the iron and steel mills, showed no abatement.

The short-haul business of the big trunk lines between the smaller cities was of large proportion. Officials of the southern lines reported heavier tonnages in both directions, and reported that good business throughout the South was responsible for a well-balanced freight movement over their lines.

All rail shipments of flour eastbound last week fell off 16,000 barrels and were 17,162 barrels smaller than last year. Shipments of grain decreased 1,256,000 bushels from the previous week, but made a gain of 1,337,000 bushels over those of the corresponding week a year ago. Provisions were 168 tons lighter for the week and 310 tons under a year ago.

The following comparative table gives the all-rail shipments of flour, grain and provisions for the week ended Feb. 22.

	Last wk.	Pre. wk.	Last yr.
Flour, bbls.	84,000	90,000	101,102
Grain, bus.	4,518,000	5,774,000	2,981,000
Provs., tons	14,351	16,200	14,891

The movement of grain today from the farms and country elevators continues liberal, and only limited to the ability of transportation companies to furnish cars. Severe weather in the Northwest has curtailed deliveries from first hands to some extent but line houses are well stocked and the receipts at terminals larger than one year ago. In the Southwest marketings continue at an unusual rate. Wheat coming forward freely and coarse grains were also marketed with greater freedom.

Through the West and central West it is only a question of obtaining cars and locally the arrivals made an excellent showing. Weather conditions in this country during the last week were reported as generally favorable. Temperature ranged higher the first of the week, followed by a cold spell, with moderating weather toward the close. Considerable rain fell in parts of the winter wheat belt—Kansas and Nebraska excepted—and reports regarding the condition of the plant were very favorable.

Receipts of wheat at primary points last week increased 549,000 bushels for the week and 1,817,000 bushels for the year. Shipments gained 767,000 bushels over those of the previous week and were 1,348,000 bushels larger than last year. Arrivals of corn showed a gain of 1,081,000 bushels over the preceding week and were 2,473,000 bushels heavier than those of the same period of 1912. Shipments increased 814,000 bushels over a week ago and were 1,558,000 bushels in excess of last year.

The following comparative tables give the receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at primary points for the week ended Feb. 22:

WHEAT			
	Receipts	Shipments	
Last week	5,503,000	2,767,000	
Previous week	5,047,000	2,417,000	
Last year	5,501,000	4,848,000	

CORN			
	Receipts	Shipments	
Last week	10,582,000	5,623,000	
Previous week	9,501,000	4,848,000	
Last year	8,106,000	4,065,000	

**STOCK EXCHANGE REMOVAL**  
PHILADELPHIA—The new quarters of Philadelphia stock exchange will be formally opened on Saturday, March 1, following the close of the short trading session of that day, which will be the last held in the present building. The first trading in the new quarters will start at 10 o'clock on the following Monday morning, March 3.

## WAREHOUSING LARGE COTTON CROP SURPLUS

NEW YORK—Nearly all southern legislators are considering under one form or another the question of taking care of surplus cotton in case of a large crop. The usual plan is that of providing at public expense a system of warehousing by which the excess may be stored and held for more advantageous sale without depressing the price to those growers who must sell during the first few months of the cotton season.

Some of the more progressive members of the New York cotton exchange are interested in cotton warehousing in the South from a certification standpoint. The plan is to have exchange inspectors, who would be sworn officers, certify to grade and quality of cotton stored anywhere in the South under approved conditions of safety with insurance provided for.

Discussing this phase of the question a member of the exchange says: "The certifying proposal with storage in the South would save expense of shipment here and reforwarding; because of spurious bill of lading experience in the Knight-Yancy case and others, some prejudice has come to the movement. Progress of southern warehouse building has not helped our cause much because they are usually small warehouses for local uses. Again warehouses recently built there are for rent to patrons on a space basis, whereas our purpose would be to render service to the trade on a different plan; namely, by bale. We should save a large part of the cost of shipping cotton here to New York, paying expensive storage many times the cost in the southern localities, and the additional expense of forwarding to mills or export from New York warehouses."

## TELEPHONE RATES MAY GO LOWER

CHICAGO—In a supplemental report on Chicago telephone rates to the council committee on gas, oil and electric light, Prof. Bemis, city expert on public utilities, showed that for all the telephones in the city exclusive of long distance business, the average revenue per message is 3.21 cents, or \$38.73 a year. He asserted that on March 31, 1910, in the company's books there were 3081 two-party residential telephones, guaranteeing two calls a day at 5 cents per call, and he proposed a reduction to 4 cents per call after guarantee is made each month. He estimated that the total of these reductions would amount to \$250,000. For the 72,932 four-party lines, guaranteeing 5 cents a day, he recommended no reduction. Report also shows that the company's average profit on two-party lines is \$4.65 a year and estimates that two-party business reductions would amount to \$147,000.

The committee instructed Professor Bemis to bring in a report showing what reductions can be made in residence telephones, if the whole \$420,000 reduction he proposes is applied to that service. The utility expert recommends that rate reductions be applied to the small consumer. In the neighborhood exchanges the average revenue per message is 2.04 cents, or \$29.23 a year.

## AUTOMOBILES FOR CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO—Owing partly to a 97,000-ton prune crop and other factors of prosperity, the secretary of state of California is reported as now registering automobiles at the rate of 3000 machines a month. It is estimated that there is one machine for every 28 inhabitants of the state. The total list up to Oct. 1 for pleasure and commercial purposes numbered 83,728 automobiles, or an increase of 24,526 cars in 10 months. The only state outranking California is New York, with 102,870 cars registered, followed by Ohio with 63,850 cars.

## KRESGE COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK—The S. S. Kresge Company, operating a chain of five and 10 cent stores, has issued its first report for the year ended Dec. 31 last. The sales aggregated \$10,325,487 against \$7,923,064 in 1911, a growth of over 30 per cent.

In 1912 net applicable to dividends was \$669,179, which is equivalent to more than 4½ times the preferred dividend and after deducting the preferred dividend, leaves a balance equivalent to 10 per cent on the common stock. The outstanding \$1,650,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock is covered by more than \$3,000,000 net tangible assets.

**CLEARING HOUSE**  
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1912 as follows:

	1913.	1912.
Exchanges	\$37,351,422	\$49,568,949
Balances	814,000	4,112,286

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$62,480.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY EARNINGS SHOWING MUCH IMPROVEMENT

Company More Than Earns Full Year's Preferred Stock Dividend in Six Months—Conservative Aim

### OPERATING FIGURES

Earnings of the Southern Railway Company are showing satisfactory improvement over a year ago. Up to the close of the first week in February gross revenues had recorded an increase over a year ago of about \$3,580,000. In December the gain in gross was \$910,000 or about 11 per cent, while the improvement in operating income was \$107,000 or 6 per cent.

For the six months ended Dec. 31, last, the increase in gross was approximately \$3,000,000 or 8.97 per cent, while operating income rose a little over \$500,000 or 5½ per cent.

For the six months Southern railway more than earned a full year's preferred stock dividend. On the basis of figures for the half year, it earned a little over 2½ per cent on its common stock or at the annual rate of over 5½ per cent. The first six months, however, are always better than the last six months which renders it impossible to use the returns for the entire 12 months. Last year the road earned a little over 3 per cent on its common stock, as compared with a like amount in the year previous and about 2½ per cent in 1910.

The better exhibit of earnings now being shown is the result of a most conservative policy on the part of President Finley and his associates during the past six years. From the time the preferred stock dividend was passed up to April 24, 1911, when it was resumed with the 1 per cent payment, practically all surplus earnings were put back into the property. A considerable amount of double-tracking, realignment, etc., was done, and at the present time the road is in better physical condition than ever before. Only a short time ago announcement was made of additional double track work which is now under way.

Business conditions in the territory served are said, by those familiar with the situation, to be excellent. Within a short time, it is expected there will be a heavy movement of fertilizer over the lines of the road. This will aid materially in swelling the monthly revenue totals. The movement of fertilizer has shown steady increases from year to year and it is expected that the volume this spring will establish a new high record.

In December the Southern's operating ratio to gross revenues was 69.74 per cent or an increase of 1.35 per cent over corresponding month of 1911, while for the half-year the percentage was 70.84 per cent as against 69.86 per cent last year.

Analysis of the figures of operation for the two periods referred to above shows that maintenance allowances were considerably more liberal than in 1911, while only nominal changes were shown in transportation costs. In December maintenance outlays were about \$286,000 greater than in December, 1911, while the increase in transportation expenses was only \$181,000. For the half-year maintenance expenses were nearly \$1,400,000 greater than in 1911, and the increase in transportation costs was \$716,500. It is, therefore, apparent that no effort was made to produce a more favorable net exhibit at the expense of the property. In other words, maintenance outlays were on a basis calculated to produce a higher state of operating efficiency.

The monthly exhibit of operations by the Southern since the beginning of the current fiscal period, indicates that it has enjoyed a satisfactory volume of business during the entire time, monthly gains in gross and net revenues ranging from \$375,000 to more than \$650,000, having been shown in the gross, and from \$70,000 to nearly \$150,000 in net operating income.

Following is the monthly record of improvement in gross and net revenues since the beginning of the current fiscal period:

GROSS EARNINGS			
	Amount	Increase	
July	\$5,454,823	\$107,525	
August	5,041,270	315,750	
September	5,548,087	129,820	
October	6,338,195	512,077	
November	6,044,147	617,082	
December	6,223,285	615,915	
Six months	32,550,018	2,902,782	

### CHICAGO RAILWAYS

CHICAGO—Chicago Railways earnings from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, 1912, increased 5 per cent, but during the remaining five months of the fiscal year they increased 9 per cent, making average monthly increase for the fiscal year 7 to 8 per cent. Recent monthly increases have been on an ascending scale, without interruption.

### THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw markets unchanged. London beets steady, February and March 9s 0d, May 9s 11½d.

## STEEL BUSINESS AT PITTSBURGH KEEPS UP WELL

PITTSBURGH—The steel business continues in the most satisfactory shape, and is showing its real strength in that it has lost nothing when general business conditions have become less satisfactory. The contention that orders on books are of the soundest description has received striking confirmation, through there being no cancellation or requests for deliveries to be postponed. On the contrary, buyers are importuning mills as much as ever to give them better delivery. It is more than four months since prices of steel products practically ceased advancing, and the market continues strong, with buyers taking material as fast as it can be shipped, and putting it into actual consumption.

While the regular base price on finished steel products has not declined, but is well maintained, there has been a progressive diminution for 30 days or more in the premiums paid for quick deliveries of small lots of certain products, particularly plates. Premiums are still being paid in some cases, but total volume of business done at premium prices has undergone such a shrinkage as to be relatively unimportant.

The pig iron markets continue stagnant, and are weakening further, although slowly. The pig iron market is entirely distinct from the steel market, the buyers being foundries almost exclusively. Such buyers are covered well ahead and as soon as the market became distinctly weak they stopped buying, nor are they at all likely to resume until their purchases are exhausted, which will not be until April or perhaps May. Then a good buying movement may occur, but meanwhile further declines are probable. Declines in pig iron are hardly likely to go far enough to affect steel prices.

## WILLIAM WHITMAN RETIRES AS HEAD ARLINGTON MILLS

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arlington Mills, William Whitman asked to be relieved from further service as president of the corporation. Mr. Whitman became treasurer of the Arlington Mills in 1867, and in 1902 was elected to the presidency, which office he has since held. Mr. Whitman will retain his active interest as a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the Arlington Mills and as senior partner of the commission house of William Whitman & Co.

Franklin W. Hobbs, who has been connected with the corporation for 22 years, and has served as treasurer for the past 11 years, was elected president of the Arlington Mills, succeeding Mr. Whitman, and will become the executive officer of the corporation, having general supervision and direction of all its affairs. Mr. Hobbs graduated from the Institute of Technology in 1889. He was the president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in 1910-12, is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, a director of the New England Trust Company and affiliated with many other business organizations.

A. H. Chamberlain was elected treasurer of the Arlington Mills. Mr. Chamberlain is a graduate of Harvard College and of the Harvard law school in the class of 1899. He was associated with the late William A. Munroe for five years, was then in private law practice alone, and since 1907 has been connected with the firm of William Whitman & Co. Mr. Chamberlain has had a varied commercial experience, and has managed other mills represented by William Whitman & Co.

## OPPOSITION TO TRANSFER TAX

NEW YORK—Special stock exchange committee appointed to organize a movement against \$4 stock transfer tax left for Albany at 8:45 this morning, and also the real estate delegation.

It is declared by the real estate interests that the proposed tax would force many firms to go out of business or to curtail office space and thus increase "the already too great percentage of vacancies in office buildings," and that it would also reduce income value and assessed valuation of real property, thus operating to reduce the city's borrowing capacity for needed improvements and impair its credit and ability to sell bonds.

## INTERNATIONAL SMELTING CO.

NEW YORK—While it is the intention of International Smelting & Refining Company to eventually increase its smelting capacity in the West, no new stock for this purpose will be issued in the near future. It is not believed additional stock will be issued to shareholders before last half of the year.

Report for 1912 will show earnings in excess of 1911. The company is now paying 8 per cent annually. Although the stock recently sold as low as 116, it is given a book valuation of \$125 per share, the price at which a large block was taken over by Amalgamated Copper interests.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60½¢, off ¼¢; Mexican dollars 48½¢, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 27 13-16d, off ½d.



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## WOOL DEALERS STILL AWAIT NEW TARIFF DEVELOPMENTS

Attitude of Holders and Consumers Is Unchanged, and Most of the Business Transacted in This Market Results From Concessions Made to Effect Clean-Up

With a new administration due in less than a week and the aspect of the political situation relative to the tariff as indefinite as heretofore, there is every reason why the large majority of those interested in wool and textiles should continue for a while longer the waiting policy that they have adopted.

There is little change in the attitude of dealers in wool and buyers of the staple. Some of the wool merchants who have become impatient over delays on the part of manufacturers in securing supplies have made concessions to move ordinary lots, and other holders have accepted relatively low bids because a clean-up is desirable at this time of the year.

There is a somewhat improved tone in the goods situation. The impression seems to have percolated through the trade that large quantities of textile fabrics will be wanted this year, regardless of congressional action, and that goods of domestic manufacture have possession of the market, can best anticipate the requirements of buyers and will be drawn upon to supply the demand.

The chief problem after all, therefore, is the cost of new wools in the primary markets. Their status once established, other questions that perplex the trade can be more readily answered.

It is believed that growers, who are still holding out tenaciously for high prices in the West, will succeed in securing more than buyers thus far have been willing to admit. Wools abroad are maintained upon such a high plane, and the quantity available for this country is so limited, that an attempt to displace domestic clips with imported stock would be likely to enhance the value of the foreign wools sought, and thereby help to keep up values here in the primary markets.

The opening of the second 1913 London colonial wool sales next Tuesday is expected to be on a high level, as there has been steady and even urgent buying since the close of the last series, with full prices paid.

Large quantities of stock from Australasia and South Africa, about 230,000

bales in all, have gone direct to spinners, and the net amount available now for March 4, including 5000 old stock, is 155,000 bales. The next sale of East India wools at Liverpool will take place March 10, with about 50,000 bales to be sold.

The prices realized at these two important sales will be of unusual interest to American wool merchants. They are expected to afford a fair basis from which to forecast the price range on American wools for the current season, also the possibilities in the direction of active competition from imports.

It is probable that the market value of wool here, as far as actual sales are concerned, is 2½¢ per pound lower than it was earlier in the month. Some of the dealers are not willing to admit this, but reports of bids offered and accepted indicate that there is some unloading in progress.

Other wool men, well cleaned up on the season's business and about to engage new supplies, if they can get them at lower figures than they paid last year, are ready to bear the market to the point where profits practically vanish, as far as old wools are concerned.

Demand is of the bargain-hunting kind on every hand. Appetite for further concessions has been whetted by those already made, and the market as a whole is unsettled and irregular. Prices are easy on fleece wools, and territories are shaded, the former perhaps being most affected by the decline in quotations.

For territories the price range, secured basis, is wider, being given at 60¢@63¢ for fine staple, with half-given 58¢@61¢, three-eighths 55¢@57¢ and quarter 53¢@55¢. Clothing territory is quoted at 58¢@60¢ for fine and 57¢@58¢ for fine medium. There is a light call for Texas and California stock at 48¢@50¢ for fall Texas and 45¢@48¢ for fall California, secured basis.

Imported wools are not active. Recent sales of South American offerings have been made at 33½¢@34¢ for Lincoln. Carpet wools continue scarce and values are unchanged.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Trust companies of United States are now caring for estates valued at \$7,200,000,000.

Pennsylvania railroad will add two more vice-presidents to the four who have held office since the passing of Vice-President Thayer.

Primary receipts of wheat at Chicago Tuesday were 679,000 bushels, against 270,000 a year ago; clearances of wheat and flour equaled 480,000 bushels.

Production of steel ingots in United States for February will establish a new high average daily record. Output of Steel Corporation has been close to 50,000 tons per day.

Canadian Pacific will expend \$16,000,000 for improvements this year on its eastern line, at least \$10,000,000 of which will be utilized in completing work commenced last summer.

Of 62,184 passenger trains operated by railroads in New York state last November, 82 per cent were on time. Average delay for each late train was 25.9 minutes and for each train run, 4.6 minutes.

For purpose of paying outstanding indebtedness, making improvements, and purchasing new rolling stock, Ohio public service commission Tuesday granted authority to Big Four railroad to issue \$7,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds.

China is trying to negotiate a loan of \$5,000,000 in United States to tide over its immediate necessities. M. S. Charles, a Los Angeles banker, has signed a contract with Chinese government to attempt to raise this money.

London cables are to the effect that high money, extreme difficulty in placing securities, virtual wiping out of American account, dangerous developments in Mexico, together with prospect of a national strike on British railroads have all combined to depress securities. Call money in Lombard street is 4½ per cent.

### BALTIMORE & OHIO BONDS

NEW YORK—It is understood here that Baltimore & Ohio railroad will immediately file application with Maryland public service commission stating the particulars in regard to its convertible bond issue and the purpose of the issue, and it is expected that the commission will act upon the application at once so that the matter will be entirely closed up in ample time to allow stockholders to subscribe for the bonds by March 3, the date of the first payment.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 26)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—Samuel J. Cohen; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—Stuart Leonard of McKisler Co.; with friends.  
Birmingham, Ala.—P. H. Rice of Rice & O'Connor; U. S.  
Birmingham, Ala.—Tenn.—E. A. Heard of Miller Bros.; Essex.  
Cincinnati, O.—V. Urbansky of Mammoth Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Cleveland, O.—F. J. Fontius of Fontius Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Detroit, Mich.—E. F. Bentz; U. S.  
Fort Worth, Tex.—S. Alexander; Essex.  
Jackson, Mich.—L. B. Cowley; U. S.  
Lansford, Pa.—C







# THE HOME FORUM

## SELF-MADE MEN AND THEIR VIEWPOINTS

AMERICA has brought out a great many of what are termed "self-made men." This phrase means men who have not had the usual early academic training, men who have not been bent in early youth to those things that are commonly held to make for culture. Often such men have reached in some way or another a high worldly success. Sometimes they reprehend academic training, and point proudly to themselves as examples of what can be done without it. Others are very keen for culture and eager that their children should have it, saying that the way has been hard to them because of their lack of early training.

Now it would seem as if the latter viewpoint were the more reasonable. Study and training of any sort mean self-discipline, and the deepest lesson of human experience seems to be disciplining the unruliness of human nature to subjection to higher ideals. Men who are keenly interested in contemporary life, always on the alert to know what is making the immediate history of their times, are sometimes heard asking, "What's the good of knowing history?" Yet it is impossible to understand present events except in the light of history, and the more thorough one's grasp of history is, the more clearly one under-

stands the various bearings of contemporary thought and activity.

The self-made man may ask, "What's the good of knowing literature?" But literature is the great thought of the seers of humanity in the past. It is human experience viewed from a high if not always from the highest standpoint. Those who understand the period of the writer historically especially are able to trace in the greatest poetry and prose of the world the development of human thinking up to our own day. Such a man is able indeed to see even his own individual development in his self, set forth in these wise and discerning pages and to learn many lessons of his own needs. Indeed the great gift of literature to the earnest reader is just this thing, of showing him that he is not the only human being in the world who has had certain thoughts and feelings. By seeing himself set forth thus objectively he is better able to understand his own needs, his faults and failures and his successes, too. So the combined study of history and literature is of deep meaning and

value to those who understand that all experience is after all in the thought-world, and that what is experienced there has practical bearing on the outward existence.

Let us then not be too sure that the self-made man is from the hands of the best possible manufacturer, even while we detract not a whit from the value of practical experience.

### Dogwood Leaves

Some of the involucres (white leaves) of the flowering dogwood, according to John Muir, measure in the Yosemite valley six to eight inches in diameter. In the spring when the streams are in flood it is the whitest of trees. In Indian summer the leaves become bright crimson, making a still grander show than the flowers.

To love... it is to be all made of faith and service.—Shakespeare.

## FRENCH AND THE MISSISSIPPI

DOUBTLESS it is the stirring of old memories of the French, at Panama that has brought out the series of papers on "The French in the Heart of America" in Scribner's. They pay high tribute to the courage and aspiration of the French as compared with the colonists who kept close to the Atlantic coast and ventured inland comparatively little. In the case of the French it seems to have been a matter of "much venture, nothing have." Their wonderful Louisiana was lost in time, and the lands between the Wisconsin and Illinois rivers and the Mississippi, which they named "La Colombie." These they claimed, and the river, too, which they named the Colbert, and which they named the Colbert—truly we confess a less river-like name than the long rippling syllables of Mississippi. Joliet named it Colbert in 1673. The French explorers had heard from the Indians of the Great waters, and they supposed this meant the other sea, past which they might voyage easily to India. But Nicolet, who appeared in the Mississippi valley in 1634, the first white man who reached there, was attired in oriental costume, so sure was he that India was just at hand. He wore a damask robe, embroidered with birds and flowers, and must have been indeed a curious sight to the Indians in their spare garments of furs and doekins.

This writer, John K. Finley, asks grateful memories toward the Frenchmen who opened the way to the heart of America. He says that they, from the day when Marquette and Joliet found their courage roused and their labor of rowing from morning till night sweetened by the joy of their expedition, have possessed it for their own; and will possess it even though all the land be-

longs to others, and the waters are put to the use of millions who are of alien tongue. It is still the river of Marquette and Joliet, Nicolet, Groselliers and Radisson, La Salle and Tonty, Hennepin and Accau, Gray Gowns and Black Gowns, Iberville and Bienville, St. Ange and Laclède—or so it will be to some at any rate whose geography is not of the making of foolish monarchs or of treaties written by swords.

### Mr. Crooks' Maxims

A crowded audience at Whitefields tabernacle in London listened to a speech by Will Crooks, M. P., in which he said that the day had gone by when contentment with one's position could be regarded as one of the commandments. He laid down a few "don'ts" for the consideration of the workers' boys and girls, which they might benefit by observing. The following are the principal ones:

Don't take the workshop home with you.

Don't talk trouble before the children.

Don't think you are worse than other people, and don't think you are better; you're not.

Don't get angry; no one cares if you do.

### Princeton Jokers

Binks—I certainly admire the inventor of the steam engine.

Jinks—Man of iron constitution, eh?

Binks—No; man of great ingenuity, see?

Jinks—Watt's his name?—Princeton Tiger.

## Love's Possessions

For me the jasmine buds unfold,  
And silver daisies star the lea,  
The crocus boards the sunset gold  
And the wild rose breathes for me.  
I feel the sap through the bough return—

I share the skylark's transport fine,  
I know the fountain's wayward yearning,  
I love, and the world is mine.

I love and thoughts that sometime grieved,  
Still well remembered, grieve not me;  
From all that darkened and deceived  
Upstairs my spirit free.  
For soft the hours repeat one story,  
Sings the sea one strain divine,  
My clouds arise all flushed with glory,  
I love and the world is mine.

—Florence Earle Coates.

## Some Hints for Music Teachers

Josef Hofmann when asked about the old-fashioned rule that people should consider a staccato mark as shortening the note by one half, says in the Ladies Home Journal that this is by no means correct. He explains the stand he takes by the following passage:

"As musical markings never mean anything absolute, so a staccato mark only indicates a tendency toward a more or less shortened note. How short the note should be only good judgment can tell, when it is based upon a knowledge of the general character of the piece and its relation to the particular place where the marking occurs. For example, the staccato in a sprightly scherzo must surely differ from that in a slow march, where it would have to be heavier and more ominous in effect. In art, as in nature, everything is relative."

In reply to some other questions he says: "The development of our faculties should always come from within and not from without." And this:

"A book of studies is merely the material through which a teacher conveys his ideas of technique. Its utility depends entirely upon the use he and his pupil make of it. To me, personally, Czerny and Clementi seem a trifle dry; but your teacher may find it necessary to resort to this class of studies, because your musical talent is perhaps so strong as to carry you away from the purely mechanical purpose if he gave you studies of finer musical qualities. Still I think that it is fairly safe to try the 48 Etudes by J. B. Cramer, which combine musical merit with their technical aims. The choice of new studies depends entirely upon the way the older ones are mastered."

I believe in God, I believe in man,  
I believe in the power of the spirit.  
I believe it is a sacred duty to encourage ourselves and others, to hold the tongue from any unhappy word against God's world, because no man has any right to complain of a universe which God has made good.—Helen Keller.

## DASHING ENGLISH WATERFALL



(Reproduced by permission of Alfred Pettitt, Keswick.)  
LODORÉ FALLS, WHICH SOUTHEY DESCRIBED

THE waters of the falls of Lodore, near Keswick, England, come dashing down over the crags among the trees in brave style in winter, but sometimes in summer they dwindle to a mere thread of water. A story is told of an American tourist, who after wandering through the neighborhood for hours looking for the celebrated falls gave up the search in despair and sat down to rest. When a native came along he asked, "Where are Lodore falls?" and was astonished at the man's answer: "Why, man, you're sitting on them."

One can scarcely credit the story when on an autumn morning, with the sun shining on the mountain tops, one stands beneath the falls and remembers

Southey's well-known description of "How the Water Comes Down at Lodore":

"Here it comes sparkling,  
And there it lies darkling.  
Here smoking and frothing,  
Its tumult and wrath in.  
It hastens along conflicting strong;  
Now striking and raging,  
As if a war raging.  
Its caverns and rocks among,  
Rising and leaping,  
Sinking and creeping,  
Swelling and flinging,  
Showering and springing,  
Eddying and whirling,  
Spouting and frisking,  
Turning and twisting,  
Around and around;  
Collecting, disjecting,  
With endless rebound;  
Smiling and fighting,  
A sight to delight in,  
Confounding, astounding,  
Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound."

## School Children and Home Work

There is a good deal of comment in current educational discussions on the subject of home lessons for school children. Teachers find it necessary in order to accomplish the amount of work required, to set lessons for home study. Many parents, on the other hand, feel that the long hours spent in the school rooms should cover all the book work that children need, leaving their out of school hours for play or for learning simple and practical helpfulness in the home or for such extra study—music, for example—as the parents choose.

It would seem as if one difficulty in the schools is that the classes are too large. One teacher cannot sufficiently oversee the daily study of 50 or even 30 children. This makes it necessary to neglect individuals to a large extent, and the helpful association with the teacher's thought and active class room work is not possible for every child every day. If classes were smaller the individuals could be examined and their difficulties cleared away by the direct questioning of the teacher. It is the time spent in recitations that is more or less wasted, since it is hard to make young children attend closely to recitation. With smaller classes the recitation periods could be made more profitable, the study hours more frequent and perhaps the whole work could be done in school, or at any rate a larger share of it than is at present possible.

In most high schools of course the shorter hours are planned with the direct purpose of leaving the pupils time for home and library work. But even in the high schools too much night work would not seem so useful as a better economy of time in school so that the most is made of every hour.

## Highway Signs in York State

The state of New York has a very stringent law making it a misdemeanor to place an advertisement of any sort upon any stone, tree, fence, building or other structure without first obtaining the written consent of the owner; or placing such a sign upon a stone, tree, fence, milestone, guidepost, danger signal, billboard, building or other structure within the limits of the public highway. The law permits any one to tear down or deface such advertisements, and Leslies says that under the National Highway Protective Society a general clean-up was made last summer. Autoists lent a hand and the interest of the children of the public schools was enlisted.

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## POTENCY OF GOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO MAN can have caught even a glimpse of the eternal fact that good alone is real and that evil is unreal, without being the better for it. What every one needs then is to make the glimpse a realization; to know in his own experience what that wonderful truth means. Then he will be coming into the light. "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light... but he that doeth truth cometh to the light," said Jesus. The Master always associated evil with darkness. He called himself—that is, the Christ in him—"the light of the world," and he declared with a boldness that would have been inexcusable had he not been divinely sent that any man who followed him should not walk in darkness but should "have the light of life." And the history of Christianity, the pure and undefiled religion that he taught, witnesses to the fact that these words were the embodiment of divine truth. To unnumbered millions today Christ Jesus stands for the perfect man, in the presence of whom all that is unholly and unrighteous shrinks into nothingness.

What encouragement there is in the slightest understanding of the power of good for mortals battling with a sense of sin and conscious often that there has been only what seems to be hopeless failure! It is impossible to conceive that good could ever shrink before evil; it would be the real yielding to the unreal; the spiritual yielding to the material; thus reversing the divine order and introducing chaos into the universe. We know that because God is absolute good, man made in His image and likeness

must be capable of resisting and overcoming all that is evil. It is because of this that goodness, purity, honesty, loveliness, harmony, all, indeed, that is included in the term holiness or wholeness, possess inherent attractive power. Cannot we all recall men and women whose fragrant lives were influences for good everywhere? We know the secret of this! They were seeking to reflect the love of God. In their presence the very thought of sin was subdued. It is when we study saintly lives that we see something of what God will do for humanity if men will only yield themselves to Him.

But if our lives are to be ordered aright a mere impulse counts for little. The wealthy young man who went to the master to find eternal life was prompted by the best of motives. The higher call had come to him as he listened to Jesus. Yet the test put to him showed that his thought was too material then to

make that surrender necessary to spiritual achievement. The kingdom of heaven is not won on a wave of emotion; its portals are ever open to humanity without respect of race or creed, but there is no entering in until the seeker has come to recognize that God has the very first claim upon him. Here is where mortal thought misleads. It persists in presenting a false mental picture of good and evil as equally real, and of man as a being with inherited tendencies toward evil rather than good. Now if this mortal view is believed to be the truth, no one who accepts it can find succor from trouble; human woes will continue to come like a flood and leave men helpless amid the rushing tide of wholly erroneous concepts of life. How can men have faith in a Supreme Being about whose wisdom and goodness they have doubts as they contemplate the universe at the seeming mercy of a duality of powers? The good is hidden from mortal view.

Yet it is evident, as all the teachings of Jesus clearly reveal, that we must see and seek the good if we are to follow it. We must see the good within and without—everywhere in fact.

Christian Science gives to humanity the needed revelation when it proves that as God is omnipresent good all His creation must be in harmony with His nature. The spiritual man with his boundless capacity for attainment is therefore in no wise left to what is called one's own, that is, to mere material resources. All power, all resource, all pure and holy desire, is of God and is spiritual and perfect. "In Christianity man bows to the infinite perfection which he is hidden to imitate," says Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Unity of Good, pp. 15-16). And man imitates God's perfection by knowing that mortal existence, which appears to be so real, is but the falsehood of a dream, and that he is linked to omnipotence in proportion

as he gives hospitality to every pure and perfect thought.

"Idealism, pure and simple, but not practical," we hear it said sometimes as the truth is stated. Some one has said that there is only one thing to be done with the ideal, and that is to do it. We are never to forget that the ideal is the real; that the real world is a spiritual world; that man's real nature is spiritual, and that the whole universe, including man, is the product of an absolutely good and perfect creator and is therefore an absolutely good and perfect creation. Moreover, every law of God is perfect and He works through these laws, not to establish harmony—for that always has been—but so to change human consciousness that man will know that harmony is his rightful possession. One can thus prove to oneself that sickness is not a part of God's creation; that it is a shadow which has no existence apart from mortal seeming. So also with sin and death. In thus seeing the good, one uncovers the evil and eventually it shall fade from the mental vision—the mere fabric of a dream.

Is not this practical enough for any mortal? Let any man see that he is laying the emphasis of life on the right side. Let him in thought and word and deed practice emphasizing the good and not the evil; the real and not the unreal; the spiritual and not the material. Let him cultivate the small faith in God that he has rather than the doubts that trouble him and he will find that the product will be a positive realization and an abiding consciousness of mental peace and physical harmony.

### Rule for Conversation

Surely one of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any one of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid, nor can there well be anything more contrary to the ends for which people are met together than to part unsatisfied with each other or themselves.—Swift.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### New Use for a Hat

A story of a new use for a hat but not a use for a new hat is told by a contributor in St. Nicholas. Some people were spending the summer in the deep woods and were the guests of a forest ranger. One day the forester took the people on a long drive to a lake for fish. He had prepared for the trip by hauling a boat and other things for the use of the party, but was much disgusted to find that he had not brought a pail to water his horses. The shore of the lake was too marshy for them to venture near. But the forester is never at a loss what to do in an emergency. He used his hat as a dipper and slowly dipped up water enough for the horses. It took a long time, for a horse can drink a hatful of water pretty quickly. And of course, being a forest ranger, the thoughtful horse owner did not reckon his hat as of more importance than the comfort of his animals. Probably it was an old hat, anyway.

### Picture Puzzle



A word meaning to go forth?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Pool.

### A Boy and Mr. Lincoln

A boy named Johnny who was a friend of Abraham Lincoln when Mr. Lincoln was a lawyer in Springfield, Ill., before he became President, has his experiences described in the Century magazine. One day he went to call on Mr. Lincoln and soon found himself speaking a piece in honor of Washington he had learned in school. Mr. Lincoln repeated parts of it after him, showing him how to bring out the meaning by the right emphasis. He also told him how he had himself when a boy learned a great many such pieces. Johnny especially remembered the line, "he needs no marble monument, no consecrated pile," for Mr. Lincoln explained the meanings of these words. But neither of them had at that time any idea that some day those words would be as true of Abraham Lincoln as they were of George Washington.

### God With Men

God delights to diffuse Himself everywhere. . . . How much more must He delight to frame conscious and happy recipients of His perfections, in whom His wisdom and love may substantially dwell, with whom He may form spiritual ties, and to whom He may be an everlasting spring of moral energy and happiness.—Channing.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 26, 1913

### Possibilities of a Republican Convention

REUNITING the Republican party, a task in which the leaders who have remained under the old banner are showing signs of interest, meets one rather serious difficulty. It is that the half that has broken away declines to take the slightest interest in the project. It shows the disposition of a colt that has gone over the farmyard fence and persists in nibbling the grass in spite of the vigorous shaking of delectable oats as near to its nose as the farmer dares to go. There is respect for the heels that have on recent occasion shown what they are like in action. The usual conclusion is that the creature better be left to work off its joy in freedom and the gate kept open for return when the mood changes. The height of wisdom for the help that have stayed on the farm, we should think, would be to keep the gate open and to make the return as attractive as possible.

It is proposed to hold a Republican national convention the present year. The old leaders of the party must be credited with real courage that they even think of a national convention so soon after that one of last June. They are not, presumably, dull to the fact that not all the Progressives went out with Mr. Roosevelt. Senator La Follette would probably attend. So would Senator Cummins and Senator Kenyon and Senator Borah and Governor Hadley. It is not at all certain that they would not be the masters of the new gathering; indeed, their case would be so good, they could make such pointed observations on the disaster that befell the old leaders, that they might have the logic as well as the numbers with them.

One task, however, cannot be avoided, and apparently it cannot be performed by any less an instrument than a national convention. It is the change of the basis of representation, to do away with the preponderance of the South. The party ought, as everybody now discovers, long ago to have changed the membership of the national convention to the basis of the party vote and away from the equality of all congressional districts without regard to the party's strength in them. It has suffered sadly under the continuance of this old rule, even though the rule prevented the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. A national convention that would remove that difficulty and hasten home would arouse little fear. What it would feel bound to do, namely, to discuss the standing of the party, consider who should lead it, and undertake a new platform, involves peril and perhaps further division.

Wherever the Progressives gather, they of the new party, there is loud acclaim of no compromise. In Boston and other cities the recent holiday was made the time for great meetings of the new enthusiasts. In none of them was there the least sign of concession or of a wish to come back to old associations. The "Old Oaken Bucket" is not in the Progressive song book. Flushed with the achievement of the first year, namely, the wreck of the old party, there is no thought of helping to put it in repair.

Difficult as the problem of the Republican party appears to be, lacking as are all avenues in promise of leading to the old-time power, the least likely of all prospects is that it will cease to exist. If a national convention were to show it capable of taking on new leadership and giving to the actual progressives who are still very numerous in its ranks the full measure of power, it would be justified. There would be the other possibility, that it would show the party unimproved and unimproved by its recent chastisement; and, showing that, it would be only writing the last chapter of its story. But might it not as well find out what its condition is?

### Communities Should Keep Out of Debt

A PHASE of contemporary experience that is discernible on more than one continent and among all peoples and under many forms of government is the mounting indebtedness of organized communities. The present generation is loading not only itself but subsequent ones with burdens that may not be endured or borne as jauntily as they have often been imposed. Statesmen, prudent and courageous enough to resist the trend, are few and far between. The more democratic the form of government, the more intelligent the voting constituency, the less disposed to economy often are those who know precisely the meaning of indebtedness. Where there is the maximum of liberty for choice of efficient and trained administrators to posts having to do with taxation and expenditure, and where in theory there should be the highest valuation on expert advice, there is often a minimum of such willingness.

Precisely where the United States stands at the present time in connection with the world-habit of borrowing and asking credit to meet administrative costs and to finance social enterprises, has recently been defined by one of the leading engineering experts of the country. He points out that a new and vitally important field of conservation awaits citizens who will resist the trend toward extravagance. On ethical as well as economic grounds such a course is necessary, extravagance leading as surely to communal as to personal downfall. Living costs even now are registering the effect of the spendthrift habit of the past generation.

What Mr. Baker of the Engineering News most deprecates is the tendency apparent "to regard the increase of the public debt as a permanent obligation, instead of one to be paid off and extinguished in annual instalments as large as the public can afford." For the occasional debtor there is hope, if he uses capital acquired by loans to put him beyond need of further borrowings; but the chronic debtor, who settles down deliberately to the process of borrowing and never expects to escape from the thralldom, soon loses his status in reputable society. Today's generation need not pay wholly for that which tomorrow's also will use; but neither has today the right to cast upon the future obligations that be grievous to bear or will be repudiated. One of the most searching portions of Mr. Baker's discussion of this problem is that in which he supports the assertion that "the public will not indefinitely endure the burden of interest-paying." Systematic reduction and final extinction of community debts are as necessary for the social good as keeping outgo within income is essential for personal and family welfare.

### College and City Join Hands

"TOWN AND GOWN" have seldom come together in as fine a way for the adornment of an academic community that at the same time has large business interests, as in the cooperation of Harvard University and the association of business men with shops on Harvard square in Cambridge. Experts in city planning and landscape architecture, and experienced business men, have pursued the study of the Harvard square problem with broad vision and with distant as well as near goals in view. Cambridge as a unit in a great metropolitan scheme of urban betterment has been kept in view, as well as the lesser matters of adornment of the square, the university yard, and the region lying between the yard and the river.

In the first place, it is foreseen that, with the new subway built, the residential region adjacent to the university and the square is to have swift development, chiefly in apartment houses. Their residents will provide new customers for the shops of the square. Sensibly it is urged that the city adopt such building restrictions as will conserve the desired sort of building development. There is recognition of the need of a hotel and a theater. University necessities call for each. In the case of the latter, if plans that are independent in origin but allied in purpose do not miscarry, Harvard may be able to give to its renowned department of dramatic literature and its training school of playwrights a laboratory equal to their needs.

The most disputable because most revolutionary part of the report just rendered to Mayor Barry undoubtedly has to do with widening of avenues and streets, establishment of new building lines, and such plans for disposition of the property south of Massachusetts avenue and east of Boylston street as seem necessary, if both town and university are to profit most effectively by coming expenditures in that region. Future surface traffic, radiating from or centering in Harvard square, coming in due time from Brighton and Brookline as now from Watertown, Belmont and Arlington, and passing on down the main artery of Massachusetts avenue to Central square and beyond, will need wider approaches than now exist; and in Harvard square itself space can be gained, the commissioners think, by arcing the stores on the south side of Massachusetts avenue.

For many generations Harvard University failed to give any, much less adequate, consideration to the esthetics of her own institutional development. Only recently has begun a new era, with a willingness to assume local civic duties. Whatever may be the immediate response of citizens to this elaborate report in which university experts and city merchants join, the Rubicon of indifference has been crossed, and a venture made that no doubt will ultimate in excellent results. Were the university, aided by some of its wealthy alumni, to lead off effectively with its share of the proposed reconstruction, the city and property owners would be likely to follow quickly.

THE Canadian new railroad mileage for 1913 is at present roughly estimated at 2700 miles, as against 1075 miles in 1912. Nevertheless, it is not pretended that construction is keeping up with the country's needs, or, at least, with the country's opportunities. From all appearances immigration will flow stronger this year than at any former time, and Canada's great task for the present is to provide for the largest possible percentage of the new comers in the agricultural regions. This can be done best by opening to settlement all the new territory available, and by taking good care of the transportation needs of those already on the soil.

THOSE who sincerely wish to confer honor on Colonel Goethals will hardly do it by giving his name to parts of the Panama canal that have now taken on historic association. "Culebra cut" is much better than "Goethals gateway" would be, and the colonel will probably be among the first to say so.

COATS for men and women in the near future are to be very much alike, according to the National Association of Merchant Tailors. If so, it will be interesting to observe how the women will vie with each other in getting car fare out of the little fob above the right hand side pocket.

THE treasury department, it is said, has already received applications for 2,000,000 of the new nickels. They will be out on Saturday and may be as scarce, for a while, as were the Lincoln 1-cent pieces. But the nickel is nimble and the new one will soon get around.

JACKSON, FLA., insists that all electric light wires shall be put out of sight, preferably under the sidewalks. It is a fact well understood that where the hiding of wires is insisted upon, means of hiding them are usually found.

IT is well enough for prospective callers at the White House under the new regime to know that the chief occupant is an expert shorthand man, and that he takes notes mechanically, whether he appears to or not.

### Representa- tion for the Small Town

THERE are thousands of small communities in the United States that have been kept out of the public view for years simply because they have not been identified with occurrences calculated to startle or to shock the country. The very fact that they have been quietly and peacefully progressive and prosperous has barred them, under the prevalent conception of the meaning of news, from attention, publicity, representation in the press. There are, to be conservative, hundreds of small communities that have become known to the public only through association with unpleasant incidents wholly foreign to the general tenor of their way. To put it in another light, nearly every state in the American Union contains from dozens to scores of towns and cities that are practically unknown, even by name, to the American public at large.

The Monitor is engaged in the pleasant task of setting this right. It is a task no less agreeable to us than it is informing to our readers. The small town descriptions and illustrations that are appearing regularly in this newspaper do not interest merely the localities immediately concerned; we have reason to know that they have interest for the general reader and that they are making a special appeal to educators. They are enlightening to teachers as well as to children. They show that the tiny specks on the map

stand for something more than mere names of places, that they are centers of population, centers of activity, often centers of thought and culture, units that constitute the sum of American nationality.

We are particularly pleased that teachers are taking this series of short, illustrated articles into their class work as a supplement to studies in geography. The tendency toward provincialism, which is strong even in such a big country as the United States, needs to be watched and checked. Especially desirable is it that children shall look out rather than look in. They should have the broad view. They should be taught that there is much to see and to enjoy and to learn beyond their own town and county and state. If they cannot travel, they at least can be instructed, and the small town articles in this newspaper, though designed for the general reader, are well calculated to serve as aids toward giving the children that insight into the broadcast communal life of the nation that they ought to have in order to appreciate their country at its full value.

MEXICO is a country of great natural resources, but peace is essential to the proper employment of them.

OF CONTEMPORARY British makers of verse, some, like Kipling and Masfield, know the United States through touch with its life in their comparative youth. Others know the republic only by study of its literature, by contact with its men of affairs or men of letters met in London or on the continent, or by reading of the national history. In turn, a vast majority of American admirers of British poets, past and present, have come to their admiration through literature, and not through personal intercourse. For even when the voyage across the Atlantic is ventured upon and a tour of the states projected, the British bard usually falls into the hands of "intellectuals" and is kept from meeting the rank and file of the people, either through the exclusive claims upon his time by fellow authors or because of the stern demands of the manager of the lecture agency who is responsible for his itinerary. A European who judges America by receptions given him by authors' clubs in Atlantic coast cities, or who formulates comparisons of civilizations on data derived while rushing over a continent keeping a lecture schedule, is not likely to return home with data worth publishing even as "impressionistic" literature.

These things are worth remembering in view of the arrival in New York of Alfred Noyes, whose lyric verse and epic of "Drake" have given him an appreciative American constituency. As he comes with a pretty definite purpose to further the cause of anti-militarism and is a herald of "the dawn of peace," he is likely to be so fortunate as to come in touch with publicists, educators and humanitarians as well as with authors. The cause of arbitration has a backing in the United States that enables any European or Asiatic, temporarily enlisted in propaganda work, to come close to some of the ablest citizens of the republic. Nitobe, the Japanese author and educator, has recently had proof of this, as has the Baroness von Suttner.

Of course Mr. Noyes must be prepared to have his new acquaintances challenge, with the lift of an eyebrow if not the word, his admission that by poetry he earns his daily bread. America has verse-writers who do this for yellow journals and press syndicates, but there are few if any of them among authors such as Mr. Noyes will be likely to meet most frequently as hosts. Such a statement by him is as creditable to the British reading public as it is surprising to the American critic. But much depends upon an author's scale of living. Ere Mr. Noyes re-embarks he may expect to be much quizzed about details of this aspect of his life, especially by "geniuses" whose success in getting publishers is in inverse ratio to the rise in cost of living.

Perhaps it is superfluous to remark that at a time when certain lawmakers at Washington are doing their best to create friction between Great Britain and the United States the young psalmist of peace and human fraternity will be especially welcome in America.

THERE appears in one of the latest Rio papers to hand an editorial on the immigration problems in Brazil, in which Argentina is designated as having solved her problems through the establishment of a national school system. "The apparatus of absorption that has worked wonders in the Argentine Republic by nationalizing the sons of immigrants," the article says, "is the school. We do not yet possess that admirable instrument, which is the only one that in our southern states can save us from the imminent danger of new countries forming within our country." This has reference to the "Impressions from the South," published over a well-known signature, in which the work of the schools maintained by the compact population of alien settlers in the south is viewed as a menace to Brazilian national integrity.

American readers, knowing that the astounding unity of their nation is due primarily to the assimilating and leveling power of the public school system, may well wonder why Brazil is still without it when the Argentine Republic has derived from it consolidating and bracing results. The reason is that the Argentine, like some but not all of the other Spanish-American republics, is essentially a nation, while Brazil is essentially an empire. With the fundamental differences between Spanish and Portuguese settlement and development, it is not surprising that their American colonies should have differed in this, too, that the one split up into many independent entities, logically or otherwise, while the other held together. It is evident that immigration problems viewed from an imperialistic standpoint are vastly different from those of the national kind. With Brazil the question has been largely how to fill up its enormous empty areas, to fill them with the best stock available, to be sure, but above all to fill them. Had other considerations ever prevailed over this ever-present problem of numbers, the reception of the liberated negro slaves into the Brazilian nation as a recognized ethnic element, with all that miscegenation implies, would not have been easily conceivable. But with a precedent of such force it is wholly explicable that Brazil should have welcomed Japanese immigration to the extent of being today a prime factor in the expansionist ambition and policy of Nippon.

It is a problem not of absorbing so much as of welding together different racial elements, that confronts Brazil, and the particular type of national school best adapted for such imperial blending cannot be found outside the country but must be evolved from within. The press that maintains that the future national school of Brazil alone can bind Brazil together, is raising a point that is of profound interest to the Americas and to the world at large.

### Welcoming a Singer of Peace

### Aliens and Schools in Brazil